THE Soybean Digest

Combining Soybeans on the High Plains of Texas (See Page 6)

OCTOBER • 1957

VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 12

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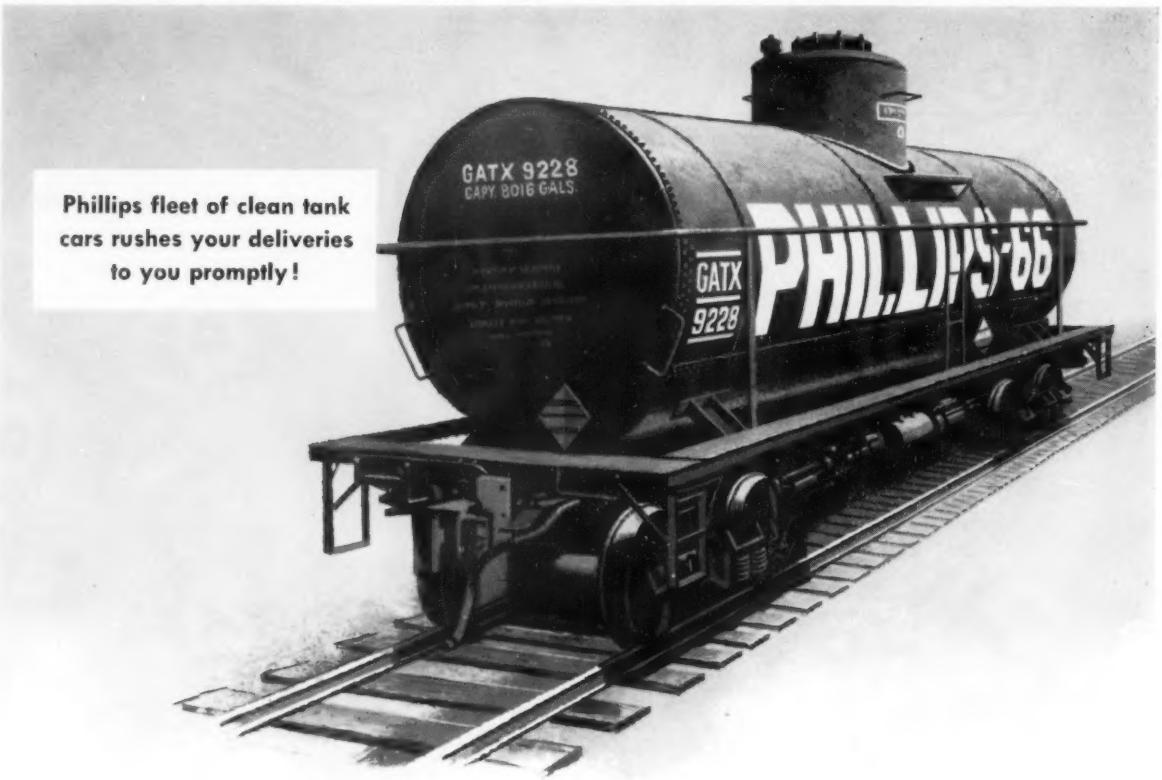

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

A PIONEER IN MARKET PROMOTION The major problem of American agriculture today lies not in production—but in selling. Our production machine can turn out far more products than our domestic consumptive capacity can absorb to advantage. Our own soybean industry has not yet been plagued to the extent of most major crops.

Our crop is one for which we have found some expanding export markets. Japan is one of them—our No. 1 customer for American soybeans. To the Japanese soybeans are human food—used for producing miso, tofu, shoyu, natto and other products for direct consumption along with the essential soybean oil. American soybeans are produced mechanically, as contrasted with the hand methods of competitive countries.

Significant, then, is the contract signed in Washington on Sept. 10. A joint agreement between the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Agricultural Research Service and the American Soybean Association, it provides for an initial study and survey of how U.S. soybeans are used in Japan, and of the problems confronting the manufacturers of soybean food products there. Ultimate goal is to assist Japanese food product manufacturers in making even better products than are now offered, thus stimulating the usage of soybean foods and the consumption of U.S. soybeans.

For the first time the research arm of the Department of Agriculture is being utilized to assist in analyzing current market situations in order that a commodity group can expand markets in a foreign country. Again the American Soybean Association has become a guinea pig in building world markets—as we have on numerous previous occasions. Many of the programs now being conducted by other commodity groups are based on initial work done in soybean market promotion.

CHICAGO MEETING WAS IMPORTANT The increasing production of fats and oils in the world is just keeping pace with the population increases. We here in America are conscious of the increases, because most of them have been here in our nation—through increased soybean production.

While much of the world does not have available the fats and oils desirable to maintain proper nutritional levels, there are some basic problems involved in expanding markets for soybean oil from U.S. sources in other countries of the world.

When your editor surveyed the European countries in June and July of 1956 he became convinced that the European market is one for vegetable oils—and not soybean oil alone. To those of us here in Soybean America it makes not one iota of difference if we sell a ton of soybean oil or a ton of cottonseed oil in European countries—the sale of one makes room for the other here in the domestic market.

Of great importance then was the meeting in Chicago on Oct. 1 between representatives of the Soybean Council of America and the National Cottonseed Products Association and the National Cotton Council. Initial discussions resolved around the possibilities of planning and executing one concerted market development program on fats and oils. If agreement can be reached between the groups represented there will still be the problem of working out details of administration, along with relationships with governmental agencies concerned.

This meeting, attended by members of the Council's trade development committee, as authorized by the board of directors at the Sept. 9 meeting, may well determine the course of action on fats and oils exports for years to come.

INTERESTS OF TWO GROUPS ARE MUTUAL The 1957 joint convention of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association seems to have been signally successful. More and more the two segments of our industry are realizing their interdependence, and the importance of working toward joint goals while retaining the two separate organizations to serve their respective areas. Certainly the formation of the Soybean Council of America, and the first full year of operation of that organization, have contributed to the current basis of understanding.

Whether the 1957 crop materializes into 400 million bushels harvested—or 480 million bushels harvested—and I have heard estimates of both within the past few days—we are still faced with the problem of oil marketing. We are producing more vegetable oils than we can consume. Synthetic detergents and synthetic surface coatings have eaten into our domestic market. The processor of soybeans—and the producer—have joint interests in selling oil in the markets of the world, for without such sales we will eventually have crop surpluses and lack of adequate soybean oil meal for our expanding livestock industry.

The joint meetings of our industry are to be commended. We urge continuation.

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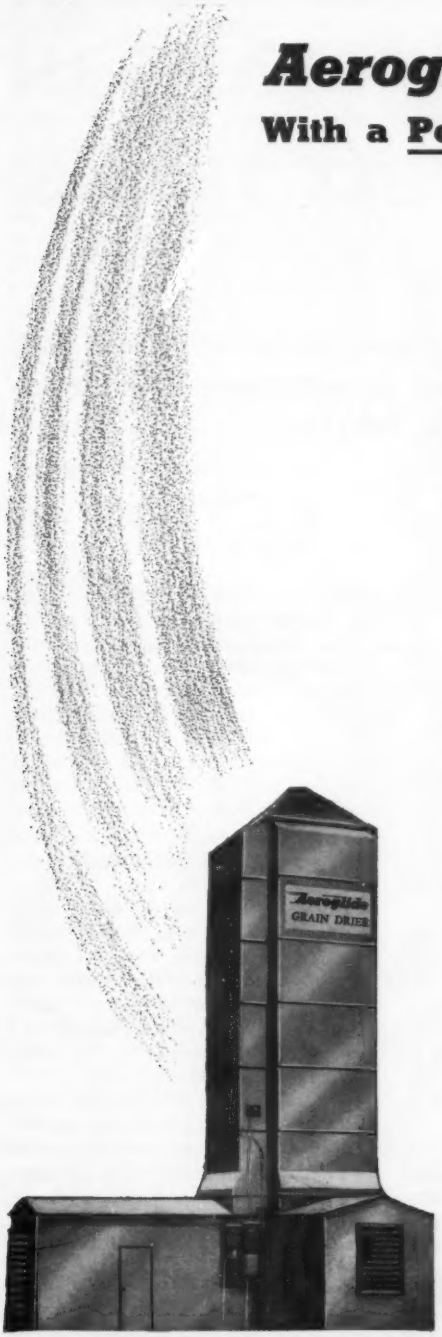

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LEE SOYBEANS as they are beginning to fill are shown by M. D. Lacey, agronomist, Paymaster Farms, Aiken, Texas.

SOYBEANS IN WEST TEXAS

Texas growers are solving cultural problems and are enthusiastic about the possibilities of the crop.

By JACK C. KING
Associate Agent Agronomy, Texas A. & M. College, Lubbock

SOYBEANS are finding a place in the agriculture of the High Plains of Texas. Acreage is small at the present time, but the merits of this legume crop have convinced many west Texas farmers that they should integrate it into their farming system.

The High Plains of Texas is located in the northwestern part of the state. The elevation of this level to gently undulating rich farming area ranges from 3,000 to 4,500 feet. It is the largest concentrated irrigation area in the United States with over 4,500,000 acres irrigated by 42,000 wells. The average annual rainfall is from 16 to 20 inches with a growing season ranging from 180 to 210 days. The average July temperature is about 78 degrees, the same as Springfield, Ill. This area produces about 10% of the nation's cotton, sorghum, and wheat, with vegetable production becoming increasingly important.

While the west Texas farmer is enjoying a period of prosperity, he is also experiencing the same problems as other farmers in the United States, the continuous dropping farm prices and the increasing operation costs. With acreage controls on cotton and wheat and overproduction of feed crops, he is fighting a continual battle to maintain his prosperity. In order to maintain his income, he must look for new crops to replace the shrinking acreages of cotton and wheat without expanding his acreage of low priced feed crops. On land which is valued at $350 to $450 per acre, he cannot allow idle acres. Soybeans appear to be a solution.

Soybeans offer the farmer several possible advantages. First, by changing from a sorghum-cotton to a sorghum-soybean-cotton rotation, the farmer can minimize the problem of weeds and volunteer sorghum in cotton which will reduce the amount of hand hoeing.

Second, the favorable effect of soybeans on soil tilth lessens the problem of crusting after heavy rains on these low-organic-matter soils, thereby increasing the chance of obtaining a good stand of cotton. Being a marginal cotton area in respect to length of season, any practice which increases the chance of getting a stand of cotton at an early date is extremely important.

Third, because of the depletion of soil productivity staring the farmer in the face in this cotton-wheat-sorghum area, the change from a cropping system in which a soil depleting crop is grown every year to a system in which soil depleting crops are grown only 2 out of every 3 years, the growing of soybeans would be a definite improvement in the maintenance of soil productivity.

Fourth, the period of highest water requirement in soybeans comes after cotton irrigation can be stopped. The skilled and progressive Plains farm-

SOYBEAN area of Texas.

er with a keen eye for business is well aware of the possible advantages of soybeans.

The farmer also realizes that the growing of a crop without a market outlet is poor management. The answer to this problem is found in the great cottonoil industry located in the High Plains. The original interest in soybeans resulted from leadership assumed by this industry. With cotton acreages continuing to decline, the production of cottonseed for processing decreased, some plants were required to shut down completely, and others are operating on a part-time basis. Oil processing is one of the major industries in this area and the closing of some plants created a serious local economic problem. Very little retooling is required to convert a mill from cottonseed to soybean processing.

Cultural Problems

With the market available and the merits of the crop known, the one word that covers all remaining difficulties is "Cultural." Soybeans have been under test by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station No. 8, Lubbock, for 14 years. Until a few years ago, the main purpose of testing was to determine which varieties were adapted to this area, with little work on cultural practices. Many of the mistakes made by farmers in the soybean areas of the Midwest can be avoided here, but the practices of one area cannot be superimposed on those of another.

Experimental work on cultural practices started 2 years ago by Substation No. 8 is now beginning to give leads in the right direction. However, in order to start large scale soybean production, factual information was obtained from farmers in this area with previous soybean experiences as well as from other soybean areas. There have been limited acreages grown from time to time, but no directed effort was ever applied to help farmers overcome the many problems faced with this new crop.

Most of the mistakes made here were the same that other areas had made when they just started production. Varieties were not adapted, planting dates were too early, seeding rates were too low, the beans were planted too deep in lister furrows, irrigation water was cut off at half-pod development in order to hasten maturity, and combines were run too fast. If these seem like ridiculous mistakes, try and remember the first time you planted soybeans on your farm without any advice or knowledge of the crop. Last year a leaflet was prepared recommending proper procedures to obtain higher yields.

In most cases where these recommendations were used, yields raised from the 17-20 bushel average to 35-40 bushels.

Our planting procedures are similar to those of other areas. Most growers attempt to sow the beans between June 1 and June 10. Since soybean flowering is initiated by short days there is no advantage to early planting except more forage growth. Planting rates used by most farmers in past years were 16 to 25 pounds per acre, but growers getting high yields have stepped up planting rates to 40 to 60 pounds, depending on seed size.

When soybeans were first planted the usual method was to plant them in 10-inch deep lister furrows. However, they always ran into harvesting difficulties because pods were too close to the ground. Now they are planting on top of the beds in order to raise the lower pods as far off the ground as possible for harvesting ease.

Irrigation practices have been changed so that ample water is applied when the plants are beginning to bloom and until pods are well filled.

Harvesting is still a problem, primarily because the extremely dry fall causes the beans to shatter. The tall growth also causes the plants to wind around the reel and get caught in the sickle bar. A floating platform and removal of the reel has helped this situation to some extent.

Special Inoculation

One requirement for this area is the use of a special southwestern inoculation culture for effective inoculation.

Soybeans of the Group VI maturity are best adapted to our conditions. Lee is grown on 80% of the soybean acreage because of its nonshattering characteristics. While Lee is meeting our present needs, breeding work must be started to develop varieties adapted to the rough west Texas conditions.

The soybean acreage is still low on the High Plains—the only area they have gained a foothold in Texas. In 1956 it was estimated there were 20,000 acres of soybeans grown. A survey indicates that the acreage this year will be approximately the same, but the seasonal conditions caused some reduction in planned acreage. The encouraging part is that most growers who grew soybeans in 1956 are continuing in 1957. They are enthusiastic about all aspects of this crop and are convinced soybeans will continue to gain in importance.

Economically soybeans must compete directly with grain sorghums. Cotton will still continue to be "King." However, if all we suspect is true about soybeans, then the future for this crop in west Texas looks rosy indeed.

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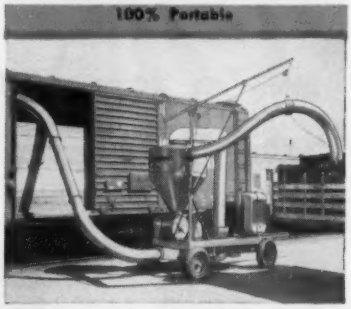

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 5, No. 21
Hudson, Iowa
Oct. 7, 1957

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

HARVEST NOW WELL UNDER WAY

With harvest weather favorable **combining was becoming quite general in northern areas and market receipts were picking up rapidly by Oct. 1.** But due to much late planting and unevenness of maturity of the crop the harvesting period will be much longer than usual. Only a small part of the crop had been harvested in the Mid-south as of Oct. 1.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., called the harvest past the "hump" south of Champaign, with the harvest peak still to come north of Champaign. He said combining was going slowly due to short days and heavy dews and the fact beans were not as dry as normal for the date.

Harvest was moving ahead rapidly in south central Illinois with combines reported running everywhere. It was expected to take another 3 weeks on late seedings in west central Illinois.

Combining in Iowa was in full swing with **most of the crop out of frost danger.** Roach Farms at Plainfield said it would take a month to complete harvest in northeast Iowa due to uneven maturity.

About 10% of the crop had been combined in central Indiana, with most acreage still subject to frost damage. Late fields were still summer green and slow in maturing. Only 1% had been harvested in southwestern Indiana with some fields still 10 to 14 days from maturity.

Combining was reported just getting off to a good start in Minnesota with a killing frost needed in some areas.

J. Ross Fleetwood at University of Missouri reports 25% of the crop harvested in Missouri and completion of harvest will be at least as late as Nov. 1. Harvest is late in the Missouri bootheel.

Only a negligible part of the crop had been harvested in northern Mississippi, east central Arkansas and Tennessee, but harvest was expected to become general in Arkansas early in October.

Combining was beginning in Ohio and expected to move rapidly if favorable weather continued. Only 1% had been harvested in southwestern Ontario, where harvest outlook for completion was around Nov. 15.

Combining was expected to start momentarily in Deleware.

YIELDS HIGH

You will have the benefit of the Department of Agriculture's Oct. 1 crop report when you read this. Early yields are reported exceptionally high in Illinois. W. W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur, reports a 35-bushel average on early beans with yields on late beans expected to be lower. Johnson at Champaign says there have been more 40-bushel yields in his area than ever before. **But lower yields are expected on the late planted beans in Illinois and Indiana.**

Twenty-five-to-thirty-bushel yields are reported general in Iowa.

PRODUCERS ARE STORING

Quality on early harvested beans is generally reported good with moisture and foreign material satisfactory.

Johnson at Champaign, Ill., says growers are not selling and that **"storage space is getting short in some localities now.** Looks as if all storage space will be absorbed with some elevators short of storage."

ARTICLES APPEARING IN LATE NEWS ARE NOT TO BE REPRINTED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION.

The University of Illinois marketing staff notes: "Farmers do not appear particularly optimistic. So a moderate rise in price is likely to attract heavy sales."

The staff points out that soybean growers have nothing to lose by storing this fall, with current bids about equal to the loan minus storage.

JOINT ACTION BY VEGETABLE OIL GROUPS?

The trade development committee of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and representatives of the National Cottonseed Products Association and the National Cotton Council met in Chicago Oct. 1 to explore the possibilities of **joint action by soybean and cotton groups to merchandise vegetable oils in Europe.** At the present time the Soybean Council is the only vegetable oil group with a market development program under way in Europe. (See George Strayer's editorial on page 4.)

OIL PRICES COULD BE STRENGTHENED

Pointing out that soybean oil prices will average lower this year than last in view of expected larger supplies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says **there are several factors that could strengthen demand.** One is that domestic users will have to replenish stocks. Supplies of competitive cottonseed oil are expected to be smaller. And purchases under P. L. 480 are expected to be substantial.

Representatives of the Soybean Council, the National Soybean Processors Association and the American Soybean Association received a favorable hearing recently in a meeting with USDA officials in Washington when they urged that action on requests for purchases of U. S. vegetable oils under P. L. 480 be timed so that results will be reflected in prices to farmers during the fall harvest season.

USDA says size of foreign crops, such as Mediterranean olive oil, African peanuts, and Indian and Chinese oilseeds for which reliable estimates will not be available for 2 or 3 months are **likely to have considerable influence on U. S. soybean prices later in the season.**

Soybean oil meal prices probably won't vary much from the average of the same period last year, says USDA. Average for October-August was $47 a ton. Supply of oilseed meals is expected to be equal to the record of last year, if not higher (See page 24 for earlier details.)

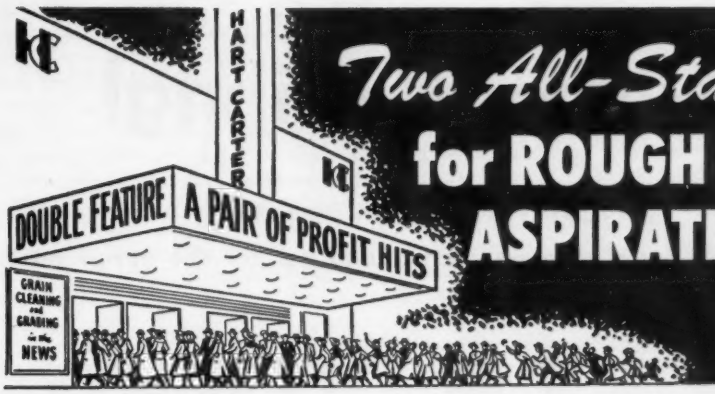
NO EARLY CHANGE TO CWT TRADING

Any change in the handling of grain from a bushel to a hundredweight basis by USDA will be put off for at least another year.

This is the feeling in USDA following the hearing on Sept. 25 to obtain an expression from the trade and growers. A large majority of those speaking at the hearing opposed the move.

	Cash prices Sept. 27
Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu.	$ 2.23¾
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	49.00
Soybean oil, Crude, Decatur, lb.	.11

	Cash price to Farmers for No. 1 soybeans Sept. 27	Price for No. 2 soybeans Sept. 27	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Sept. 27
Ala.	$2.10@$2.15		$70
Ill.	2.06@ 2.07	$2.04	58
Ind.	2.00		
Iowa	2.00		75
Kans.	2.00	2.00	63@$65
Minn.	1.97@ 2.00		74
Mo.	2.10	2.05	
Ohio	2.00@ 2.02		75@ 76
Tenn.	2.00@ 2.10		62@ 66
Ontario		1.98	72



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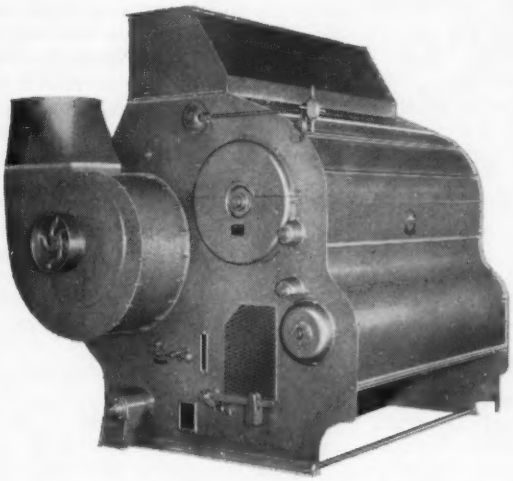

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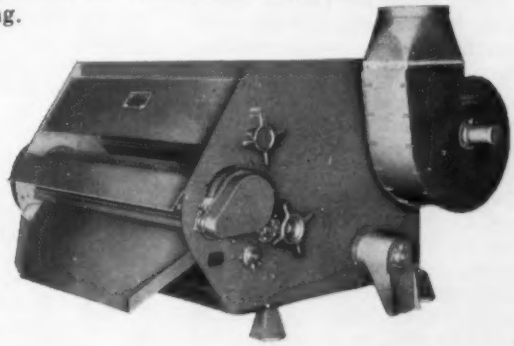

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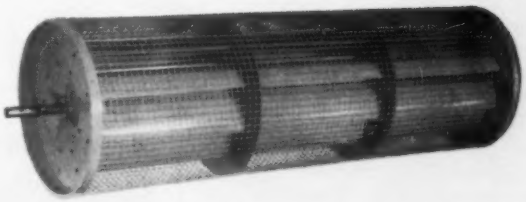

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By **EARL L. BUTZ**

Dean of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Before the National Soybean Processors Association annual meeting in Minneapolis.

THE PHENOMENAL growth of the soybean industry was made possible by the ability of growing markets to absorb soybean products (oil and meal) at competitive prices. Your industry has always insisted that soybeans and soybean products be priced to sell in both domestic and world markets. Even though price supports were maintained at relatively low levels, soybean output has increased by two and one-half times since the end of World War II. In the main, this increased output has moved into commercial markets through private channels.

Exports of soybeans have increased each year since 1951 from 17 million bushels to an estimated record 80 million in the current season. The 1956-1957 exports represent about 80% of the world trade in soybeans. Expressed in oil and meal equivalent terms, they represent about 860 million pounds of oil and 1.8 million tons of meal. While the largest growth has been in the commercial export of soybeans as such, the recent increase in the movement of both soybean oil and meal into the world market also has been significant. In 1956-57 soybean oil exports are estimated at about 850 million pounds and soybean meal at about 450,000 tons.

A sizable proportion of total fats and oils exports in the postwar period has moved out in connection with governmental programs. As foreign distress needs were alleviated by increased production abroad, and as surpluses accumulated in CCC in connection with U. S. price supports, programs were developed that assisted in the movement of surplus fats and oils abroad.

The most important current program of this type is export sales for foreign currency under P. L. 480. During the 1955-56 marketing season, about 279 million pounds of soybean oil or about one-half of the total soybean oil exports were shipped abroad under P. L. 480. It is estimated that during the current 1956-57 season P. L. 480 exports of soybean oil may be almost double last season's volume and the proportion of total soybean oil exports will also be much higher.

The growth of the soybean industry has been coupled with a similar expansion in the mixed feed industry, which utilizes soybean meal in its feeding formulas. Without this outlet, the soybean processing industry would not have been able to market its ever-increasing supplies of soybean meal. Soybean meal accounts for about half of the total value of a bushel of beans. On the other hand, the mixed feed industry could not have reached its present status without the ever-increasing supply of protein meals.

Other factors important in the rapid development of the soybean industry have been the dynamic changes in the technology of production and processing and the improved methods of marketing.

Improved varieties adapted to different areas have increased the yields. Mechanized production methods have reduced labor inputs. Better cultural methods have been adopted as growers have gained experience with the crop. These developments have lowered production costs per bushel and given soybeans a stronger competitive position in the cropping system. Technological advances are still in progress.

Earl L. Butz

The soybean processing industry has shifted to the more efficient solvent extraction technique. At the end of World War II this method accounted for only about one-fourth of all soybeans crushed; during the current season it probably accounts for around 95%. Oil yield per bushel of soybeans crushed during the same period increased by 20%, from about 9 pounds to 11 pounds.

The enormous expansion in the production of soybeans has also paralleled technical development in the methods of processing soybean oil.

On the marketing side, improvements in the standardization of grades, such as the recent reduction in foreign material, have been real strides forward.

Another example is the close attention given such factors as providing the quality of bean demanded in foreign markets, such as yellow beans for Japan. The active fostering of foreign markets and the expansion of domestic outlets reflect the philosophy of the industry to market its crop rather than to restrict production. Our own soybean growers have been doing an outstanding job of market development abroad, using market development funds generated under P. L. 480 sales.

What of the Future?

Soybeans are expected to play an even more important role in the U. S. fats and oils economy in the years ahead. Increases in soybean acreage in the future, as in the past, will result from gradual reduction in acreage needed for wheat and cotton, as well as corn, due in part to acreage control programs.

Still broader market outlets will be needed with this continuing expansion in soybean production. The good work done so far by the in-

dustry in expanding markets for soybeans, both at home and abroad, provides a solid foundation on which to build for the future.

Even though the soybean industry has been remarkably successful in avoiding governmental controls on production and marketing, there are some signs that it is flirting with danger. There was considerable apprehension last winter regarding the amount of beans that would be taken over by CCC under the price support program. As it turned out, only about 25 million bushels were taken over by CCC at the May 31 maturity date for the 1956 price support program. Fortunately, the bulk of these have already been sold at market prices which ranged as high as 5¢ above the minimum selling price.

It can be argued that we enter the new soybean year with no government-owned stocks only because of the very substantial programming of soybean oil under P. L. 480 sales for foreign currency during the past year. Such sales for foreign currency do, of course, represent an indirect federal subsidy to the entire industry. This large movement of soybean oil under P. L. 480 made possible a somewhat higher farm price for soybeans and a somewhat lower price for soybean meal in the domestic market than would have prevailed in the absence of the P. L. 480 program.

On the other hand, the entire soybean industry is to be commended for pushing its exports of soybeans through commercial channels and at competitive world prices to the record high of approximately 80 million bushels in the current season.

No one can predict how long the Congress will continue to authorize sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies in the present magnitude. The renewal of the current year's authorization met repeated delays and some opposition in the Congress. We must all recognize that there is developing, especially in nonfarm circles, some question about indefinite continuation of this program. In any event, the prudent course for an industry like yours will be to continue your vigorous push for expanded outlets at competitive prices through private marketing channels, both at home and abroad.

Controls With Supports

There is, unfortunately, a small number of people now in the industry, and perhaps a larger number of political leaders in the Congress, who press for high level price supports for soybeans. No doubt such people are sincere in their desire to improve returns to soybean growers. On the other hand, one cannot ignore the fact that the phenomenal growth in the soybean industry during the last decade and a half would have been impossible had soybeans been given the same kind of price support treatment that was "enjoyed" by the six so-called basic commodities.

Let us sit for a moment alongside producers of our so-called basic crops. Many such producers have so small an allotment that they find it difficult to meet operating and living costs with production so curtailed.

A cotton farmer with his 3-acre allotment, a tobacco farmer with his half-acre allotment, or a wheat farmer with an allotment of only 60% of what he used to grow, needs something besides 90% of parity. One hundred percent of parity won't solve his problem. There isn't much that any kind of price support program can do for him. His big need is for an opportunity to expand production. But his government prevents him from producing enough to make a decent living.

The soybean industry, fortunately, has steered clear of any such pitfall as this. Your leaders have recognized that when a commodity gets itself into the fix of producing for the government rather than producing for a growing market, it almost inevitably finds a ceiling placed on opportunity.

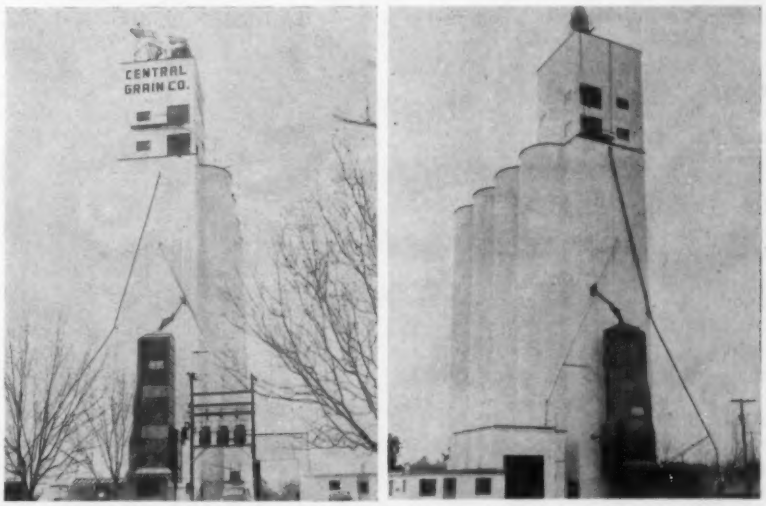
Government production and marketing controls are essentially backward looking—not forward looking. Under these circumstances, producers with above-average managerial capacity and ambition are severely limited in what they can do. They suffer, consumers suffer, and all America suffers.

The future of the soybean industry is closely tied in with increased efficiency of production, processing, and distribution, through which you can reach an ever-growing circle of consumers in the market place here and abroad. Private enterprise must exercise the initiative in getting this job done.

You must keep before you always the concept that soybeans, like other farm products, are grown to be consumed in useful outlets, and not diverted into purposeless storage or uneconomic uses through politically inspired governmental price support programs.

One of the great challenges facing all of us is to see that our economy is not dominated by government—that government helps rather than displaces private enterprise. We can do this only if we are willing to throw our influence on the side of keeping government the servant of all of us—not our master.

A New Sight in Carolina



IDENTICAL grain elevators located less than 75 miles apart present an almost startling sight in a South Carolina countryside where tobacco barns and cotton gins present the tallest structures around. They belong to Sumter Grain Co., Sumter, S. C., and Central Grain Co., Cameron, S. C. Their capacity is 300,000 bushels each. Both houses are completely equipped with the most modern elevator machinery available, including a 1,000-bushel-per-hour Aeroglide grain drier, hydraulic dumping equipment, rail loading and unloading facilities, and a handling system rated at 7,500 bushels per hour. The two elevators will handle all grains including soybeans produced in the area. Such installations, to provide a steady dependable market for grain, have done much to make for a truly diversified farming in the Southeast.

CROP REPORT

Slow Start for Soybean Harvest

IN LATE September the soybean harvest was getting a later start than the past 2 years due to a combination of circumstances. These include much late planting and also a lack of good drying weather during September over a large part of the bean belt.

It appeared that the harvest period will be much more protracted than in recent years.

Soybean conditions improved sharply during August, and on Sept. 1 the U. S. Department of Agriculture raised its estimate 30 million bushels above its Aug. 1 estimate.

In the North Central area, where a large percentage of the crop is produced, conditions improved or remained the same in August in all major states except Ohio. Production prospects in the South Central area also improved from Aug. 1 due to sharply increased yields expected in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Local reports:

Illinois. Frank Anderson, Stewardson (9-23): Maturity very late. Beans planted when we started planting corn are now ready to cut. 30-bushel yield. On account of rains late beans are poor stand.

John H. Butterfield, Pana (9-23): 15% of the crop has been combined. Will average 20% better than expected 30 days ago. Highest yields ever reported here on some Harosoys. There will be some low yields. Excellent quality. Moisture 12% or lower before rain last week.

W. V. Simmons, Quincy Soybean Products Co., Quincy (9-21): 85% of crop will be harvested after Oct. 1. Moisture content averages about 13.8%. Some cases excessive weeds. Few harvested average about 25 bushels to the acre. 60% to 75% of crop will go into storage for government loan or purchase agreement.

C. G. Simcox, Assumption (9-20): About 50% of bean crop planted at normal time making 28-34 bushels. Other 50% late beans still not out of way of frost and yield looks like about 20 bushels.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign (9-22): Growers took advantage of the few days suitable for combining. General comment is about the fine quality. No reports under 30 bushels from the larger acreages; the usual 40 or better for the small acreages. While combining has been slow to date, most all fields will be ready when weather clears. Have a large number of the push-type combines making the harvest move fairly fast. Very little advance selling.

Indiana. Chester Biddle, Remington (9-23): Crop condition spotty. Some sowed late. Until today weather sunny and drying. 3% to 5% of crop combined. Quality good. Moisture satisfactory. Yield 25 to 35 bushels. Early planted beans are best in this area. Others will yield less, down from USDA estimate.

J. B. Edmonson, Danville (9-23): Maturity of crop 10 days later than last 3 or 4 years. Need dry weather now. Are getting too much moisture. If rains quit now, conditions will be ideal. Late maturity and wet weather will hold up combining from here on north for another 7 to 10 days. From field appearances, quality should be high, barring continued wet weather. Yield per acre will be under USDA's estimate by 8% to 10%, total yield under 2% to 4%.

Iowa. Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City (9-24): Harvest just getting started. Early reports show good quality beans a little on the wet side. We are receiving beans running from 12½% to 15% moisture. First yields are excellent but too early to report on average yields. All storage space will be needed. 50% to 60% of crop will go into storage for government loan or purchase agreement.

Louisiana. Walter M. Scott, Jr., Scott Plantations, Tallulah: Early maturity beans have been ready for harvest for 10 days or more. Has been constantly wet for 18 days. Crop movement entirely dependent now on weather. Beans beginning to mold. Will be hard to store. Maturity fairly even. Much weeds and grass, particularly in early beans. Some 5,000 or 6,000 bushels handled Lake Providence area. Quality satisfactory. Our crop seems better than last year. Early beans should yield around 30 bushels, later beans 30-35 bushels. 10-20% less than last year will go under government loan or purchase agreement. Weather conditions have hurt cotton badly. Farmers will need money from beans.

Maryland-Delaware Crop and Weather Report (9-24): Soybeans continue to show good growth but corn earworm is causing considerable damage in Sussex County, Del., and some areas on Eastern Shore, Md. About 95% of the soybeans have podded, but yellowing of leaves is reported in less than a fourth of the fields.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Bushels			1,000 Bushels		
N. Y.	16.2	14.0	16.0	99	112	96
N. J.	19.0	24.0	15.0	432	1,080	705
Pa.	17.4	18.5	14.0	400	388	308
Ohio	21.4	24.0	22.0	21,793	31,224	30,888
Ind.	21.8	24.0	21.5	36,334	52,128	50,418
Ill.	23.0	28.5	23.5	85,530	134,948	120,226
Mich.	19.4	21.0	21.5	1,987	4,200	5,117
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.0	605	1,318	1,664
Minn.	18.2	20.0	20.0	22,682	52,540	53,380
Iowa	22.0	20.0	26.0	38,190	50,900	70,408
Mo.	18.0	20.0	19.0	23,005	39,120	33,440
N. Dak.	12.6	12.5	16.0	404	2,162	2,896
S. Dak.	14.8	11.5	16.5	1,232	2,576	3,069
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	25.0	1,456	1,748	3,625
Kans.	11.7	8.5	10.5	3,959	3,018	3,098
Del.	15.6	23.0	18.0	1,067	3,450	3,078
Md.	16.8	22.0	18.0	1,487	4,422	3,708
Va.	17.0	21.5	17.0	2,525	5,826	4,692
N. C.	15.6	21.5	17.5	4,286	8,944	7,858
S. C.	11.2	11.0	13.5	987	2,948	4,590
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305	1,038	1,248
Fla. [1]	18.4	22.0	21.0	[1] 290	748	882
Ky.	17.2	22.5	18.5	2,051	2,992	2,534
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	17.5	3,092	3,960	3,500
Ala.	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,310	2,310	2,204
Miss.	15.6	16.0	19.0	4,988	11,712	12,939
Ark.	17.0	18.0	19.0	10,083	27,162	29,355
La.	16.2	17.0	19.0	779	2,295	2,318
Okla.	10.5	8.0	13.0	395	200	299
Texas [1]	13.2	20.0	18.0	[1]	400	360
U. S.	20.2	21.8	21.2	271,689	455,869	458,903

[1] Short-time average.

Midsouth. Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn. (9-24): Maturity about 2 weeks late. Too much rain recently slowing maturity. Not more than ¼% combined to date. Oct. 10 to 15 before any material movement. First beans excellent. Storage space hard to find if large part of crop seeks loan.

Minnesota. Charles V. Simpson, Waterville (9-23): We really need a killing frost for our beans in this area. This would kill the weeds and help in combining. Very humid, cool and wet. Crop movement won't be general for another 2 weeks. Quality of crop good, moisture higher than usual.

Following is the gist of reports made to Kent Pellett, managing editor of the Soybean Digest, while on a short trip to Minnesota and the Dakotas Sept. 12-17:

Joe Weldre, Blue Earth Farmers Elevator Co., Blue Earth: Yields will be at least 5 bushels per acre under last year. Hawkeyes were still green. Harvest will be strung out longer than last year and may not be complete until late in October.

O. H. Otterson, Winnebago Farmers Elevator Co., Winnebago: Yields will vary from very good to poor. Some fields weedy and not well podded. Hawkeyes are still a popular variety although they are later than others.

F. H. Neufeld, Co-op Farmers Elevator Co., Mountain Lake: A good crop in this area, probably larger than last year. Beans are podding out very well. With heavy dews and high humidity, crops are drying very slowly. Farmers will store about 90% of their crop.

Martin Fries, Farmers Co-op Commission Co., Fulda: We'll have a big crop but it will take 2 weeks to get ripe.

J. C. Givens, Tri-County Cooperative Soybean Association, Dawson: Small tornado and hail cut the soybean crop in Lac Qui Parle County.

Mississippi. Panther Burn Plantation, Panther Burn (9-21): Have prospect for best crop in years. Harvest will begin about Oct. 15 about same as 1956. Very little storage available. Most of crop will be sold at harvest.

Missouri. A. O. Tischer, Callao (9-24): Main movement at least another week to 10 days off. Crop condition very spotty. Many late plantings on bottom land fair to poor. Heavy rains further delay combining. Many fields very weedy. Yields about 29 to 30 bushels.

Carver Brown, Laddonia (9-24): 30% of crop has been combined. Quality fair to good, moisture 12% to 15%. Some green weeds. Yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Very little will go under government loan or purchase agreement.

North Carolina. George E. Spain, agronomy extension specialist, North Carolina State College, Raleigh (9-23): Crop condition fair to good. Weather and moisture conditions excellent at present, although dry weather had some effect on crop earlier in season. Crop movement will begin Nov. 1 to 10.

North Dakota. Floyd Poyzer, Amenia Seed & Grain Co., Amenia (9-23): Received first frost last night. All beans safe. Harvest will begin Oct. 1, same date as last year. Heard of a field making 25 bushels south of us.

Ohio. D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg (9-21): Two-thirds of crop is ripe and ready to combine. Wet. No chance of getting in the fields. Weeds are bad in some places but not as bad as 1956. Yield will be lower than 1956 in this part of Ohio. Even the July planted beans have turned yellow. Many farmers will delay selling or put loans on beans.

R. S. Oetzel, Marsh Foundation, Van Wert (9-20): 3% of crop has been combined. Condition 20% below normal. Late beans weedy, short. Quality good, moisture 12-14%. Yield 3 to 8 bushels below USDA's Sept. 1 estimate. Big share will go under government loan if price continues down.

Virginia. Louis Groh & Son, Clay Bank (9-23): Soybean harvest will begin last of October, 2 weeks later than normal. Crop condition good. Weather and moisture conditions very good.

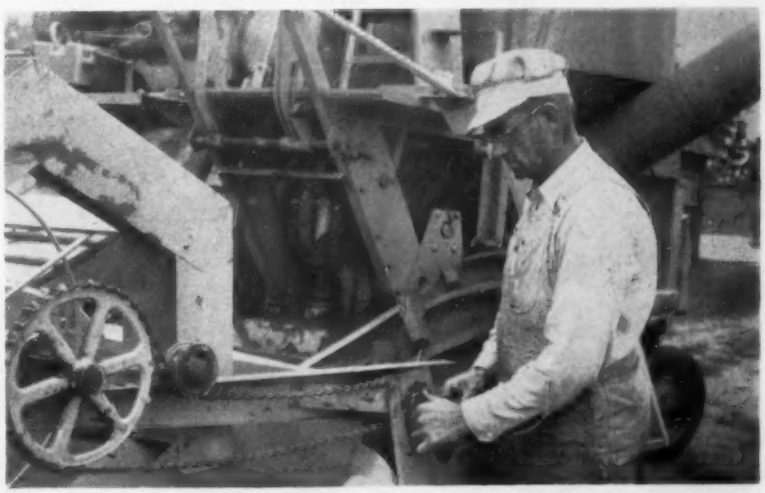
Margarine Sales Up

HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES of margarine during July amounted to almost 90 million pounds, according to a report just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This represents an increase of 7% over July 1955 (the last comparable month for which USDA records are available) and is 10% above the 1953-55 July average.

Margarine production this year is expected to establish a new record volume of 1.4 billion pounds, the USDA predicts.

Ready for Combining in Minnesota



OLDTIMER in southern Minnesota soybean production tinkers his combine before harvesting a field of Chippewas Sept. 12. Miles P. Boler, Rt. 1, Winnebago, has been growing soybeans since 1940. He was one of the earlier bean growers in the area.

This year 140 acres of Boler's 320-acre farm are in beans, mostly Chippewas and Blackhawks, but also some Grants and Capitals. Boler likes the Blackhawks even though some farmers in the area complain that they shatter. He says he has no trouble with shattering if the combine is not run too fast. Blackhawk is a good yielder and it is easy to get their moisture content down, according to Boler.

He has been a member of the American Soybean Association since 1943.

Boler's Chippewas were ripe at the time the picture was taken. It was merely a matter of waiting for them to dry down to the required moisture content.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Good Attendance at Soy Food Courses

SHORT COURSES in food uses of soybeans were sponsored by the Institute for Japanese health center nutritionists in four cities during June, July and August.

Attendance by the nutritionists ran from 54 to an even 100. The short courses were held in Amori City, Gifu City, Nikko City and Kochi. The nutritionists in turn will discuss the high nutritive value of soybeans and their utilization in the Japanese diet in future courses for consumers to be held by the local health centers and also in talks before local organizations and women's meetings.

Speakers at the short courses were from the National Nutrition Research Institute, the Welfare Ministry, the Japan Nutrition Association and other organizations. They discussed the usage of soybeans in the diet as a low-cost means of correcting "low-protein disease" which is prevalent in parts of Southeast Asia and Africa, and demonstrated the cooking of soybean dishes and some uses of soybean oil.

The health center nutritionists correspond somewhat to the home demonstration agents in the United States.

By first taking the information to the nutritionists and through them to the Japanese consumers, the Institute hopes to make the great majority of the Japanese people conscious of the part soybeans can play in raising the nutritional level of the diet in Japan.

* * *

Japan exported a total of 12,429 metric tons of soybean oil in the January-July 1957 period, according to a dispatch from Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Institute. This compares with 7,951 tons for the full year of 1956.

Japan exported no soybean oil in August, however. This is due to the great difficulty of obtaining soybeans during the latter half of the year because of Japan's foreign currency situation and the manufacturers' concern that any export of oil would hamper the flow of soybean oil into the domestic market during the period when plants have shut down for periodic repair.

* * *

The Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers of Japan reports that the target for edible oil and fat consumption in Japan in 1957 is 294,000 metric tons, of which 140,000 tons are to be imported.

Soybean oil forms about 60% of the oils and fats processed from imported materials, and this percentage is expected to increase.

Oil and fat consumption per capita is 8.5 grams per day in Japan, about the lowest level in the world. This may be expected to rise with the help of appropriate public relations activities.

Other oils might be replaced by soybean oil if soybeans were placed on the free import list, and through a public relations program for soybean oil. A 10% customs duty was placed on soybeans last October.

The Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers plans to protest the import duty on soybeans during the coming session of the Diet.

Some Japanese agricultural organizations want to restrict imports of soybeans to protect domestic soybeans and rapeseed. But organizations that use imported soybeans as raw materials and also the consumers of soybean products are opposed to the import duty.

* * *

The Japan Soybean Association plans to send a soybean mission to China to discuss problems affecting Japanese-Chinese trade in soybeans and to study the Chinese crop and industry.

Total Chinese soybeans contracted for delivery in the August-September-October 1957 period are 22,500 metric tons.

First Agreement with ARS

FIRST FOREIGN marketing project to be participated in by Agricultural Research Service, USDA, is activated by signing of agreement between ARS, Foreign Agricultural Service, and the American Soybean Association. Left to right: Theodore C. Byerly, deputy administrator, production research, ARS; Gordon Fraser, assistant administrator, FAS, signing the agreement; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president, American Soybean Association; Geo. A. Parks, Jr., director fats and oils division, FAS; and Walter M. Scott, assistant to administrator, ARS. Dr. A. K. Smith will go to Japan under this agreement.

USDA Sending Soy Specialist to Japan

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture announced it will send a specialist to Japan to work with private trade groups and government officials there to promote wider and more direct use of U. S. soybeans in Japanese diets.

Although this country has been exporting about 20 million bushels of soybeans annually to Japan in recent years, only a relatively small quantity of the beans have been used in making such food products as tofu and miso, which utilize the

Allan K. Smith

whole soybean and not just the oil or the meal.

Tofu and miso are a primary source of protein in the Japanese diet. The former is a custard-like curd eaten in soups, and the latter is a paste eaten in many food preparations.

Dr. A. K. Smith of USDA's Northern Utilization and Development Division, Peoria, Ill., will go to Japan to learn how U. S. soybeans may be utilized to best advantage in Japanese food products. He will seek to determine how foods can be made from U. S. soybeans that will be most acceptable to the Japanese.

Success in his investigation can mean a broader market for U. S. soybeans in Japan.

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the American Soybean Association of Hudson, Iowa, have been conducting an overall program to promote the market for U. S. soybeans in Japan. That program has been expanded to include USDA's Agricultural Research Service, which has made Dr. Smith's services available.

See Expanded U. S. Market in Greece

TWO U. S. AGRICULTURAL specialists recently in Greece see prospects of an expanded market for U. S. soybeans and feed grains through increased Greek production of livestock and poultry products, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said.

The specialists participated in the U. S. agricultural exhibit at the 22nd International Trade Fair at Salonika in northern Greece Sept. 1 to 22. They were Merrill D. Guild, manager of the Indiana Grain Cooperative, Indianapolis, and Dr. E. L. Stephenson, professor of animal nutrition, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. E. J. Bell, U. S. agricultural attache at Athens, assisted in the exhibit.

The specialists met Greek agriculturists and farmers at the Trade Fair and in the Athens and Salonika rural areas, and held discussions with numerous Greek governmental officials, including several in the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce and the Agricultural Bank. They also conferred with U. S. grain exporter representatives in Greece.

Mr. Guild and Dr. Stephenson report the Greek government is undertaking to increase meat, milk and egg production as a means of improving the agricultural economy.

"Greece does not have the land available for any great increase in grain production," Mr. Guild said, "and must meet with imports any substantial increase in demand for feed grains. While our grain exports to Greece have been considerable, there is still a large potential which will be felt in our exports as the livestock and poultry economy of Greece expands."

Higher Seed Fees

THE FEES for conducting service tests on seeds by the federal seed laboratories have been increased approximately 10% to meet the increasing costs over the past 3 years, reports W. A. Davidson, chief of the seed branch. These fees became effective on Oct. 1.

The new schedule of fees is contained in GR Instruction No. 918-4, "Instructions and Procedures for the Inspection of Certain Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds for Quality," and is obtainable from the Seed Branch, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Soybean Council Re-elects Officers

HOWARD L. ROACH, Plainfield, Iowa, was reelected president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., at the annual business meeting in Chicago Sept. 9. Roach was the first president of the Council, elected on its organization a year ago.

Other officers were also reelected, as follows: David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, vice president; R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, secretary; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., treasurer; and Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive director.

The board of directors remains the same as for last year except that C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., has succeeded H. H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.

The Council enlarged its committee memberships to include nonmembers of the board of directors. The following committees were appointed for the coming year:

Executive committee—S. E. Cramer, Swift & Co., Chicago; Ralph Golseth, Lauhoff Soya Co., Danville, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Richard Westley, Glidden Co., Chicago; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa.

Policy committee—John Sawyer, London, Ohio; Dwayne Andreas, Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn.; Scott E. Cramer, Swift & Co., Chicago; Wing; Eugene Rhodes, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.; Jacob Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

Research committee—Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Westley; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Sewall Andrews, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

Finance committee—Hartz; William Huge, Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Donald Walker, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis; M. D. McVay, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis; Strayer; Dimond; Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, Iowa; Biddle.

Trade development committee—Andreas; Huge; Wing; Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. C. Hoehne, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; Strayer.

Public relations committee—Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.; Cramer; Dimond; Sawyer.

Education committee—Golseth; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Coleman Crews, Keiser, Ark.; Westley.

Merchandising committee—R. G. Houghtlin, National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago; Crews; R. B. Jude, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Hartz; W. E. Flumerfelt, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Sawyer; J. W. Moore, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.; Hoehne.

PUBLICATIONS

Growing Sentiment for Cwt Trading

SENTIMENT grows among farm and business groups for trading in grains and soybeans in hundredweight rather than bushels.

The change is favored by all leading farm organizations and by commodity groups including the American Soybean Association because of the greater convenience and the probable elimination of error it offers.

Marketing research division of Agricultural Marketing Service has concluded a study of the probable effects of a shift from the bushel to the hundredweight measure.

Principal advantages were found to be:

1—Conversion of quantities of grain from bushels to pounds and vice versa, now necessary in many cases, would be largely eliminated, with a saving in time and work and a reduction of errors in such computations.

2—Comparisons by farmers and traders of prices and relative feeding values of grains would be facilitated by keeping the different grains on an equal weight basis (per 100 pounds) rather than on the basis of bushels that vary widely in weight.

Disadvantages included:

1—The adjustment in habits of thinking in the grain trade, from the bushel unit to the hundredweight.

2—Changes in legislation that would be necessary.

3—Changes in forms and office procedures.

4—Revisions of historical data.

5—Changes in trading practices.

There was general agreement among the groups interviewed in the study that the disadvantages of the change generally would disappear after the period of adjustment to the hundredweight unit.

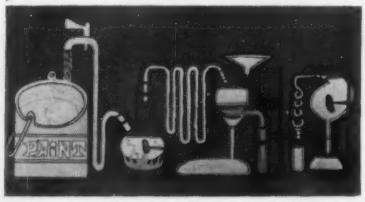
Most groups suggested that if the shift in the trading unit were made, wintertime or Jan. 1 would be the preferred time.

Hundredweight or Bushels as a Trading Unit for Grain. By William A. Faught and Woodrow A. Schlegel. Marketing Research Report No. 168. Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

More for Processing

AGRICULTURAL purchasing of farm production goods and services from industry, in terms of constant dollars, has risen 30% since 1947 and is now rated at more than $13 billion a year.

This fact, and the upward spiral of farm assets and income, are disclosed in "The Bright Promise of the American Farm Market," a new 12-



minute color cartoon motion picture distributed by Fortune Films and produced by Transfilm.

A bigger share of the consumer dollar is going to farmers who are taking on processing and packing of foods. More money for the farmer is also coming as a result of government and industry research which is constantly turning up new industrial uses for farm products. An example is the conversion of soybean products into paint ingredients, pictured above as taken from the film.

The Bright Promise of the American Farm Market is for sale through Fortune Films, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

County Estimates

COUNTY estimates of acreage, yield, and production of soybeans harvested for soybeans in 1955 and 1956 in 24 leading soybean states have been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 24 states included comprised more than 99% of the total 1956 production. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Counties are grouped by crop reporting districts.

Soybeans Harvested for Beans by Counties, 1955 and 1956. Acreage, yield and production. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington 25, D. C.

USDA Yearbook

THE 1957 YEARBOOK of Agriculture, entitled Soil, has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1957 Yearbook of Agriculture Price $2.25. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For a complete list of books and experiment station publications relating to soybeans drop a postcard to Circulation Department. Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

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LETTERS

Advocates Promotion of Full Fat Soya

To The Editor:

Those of us who are interested in promoting the consumption of soya as a human food are naturally interested in Harry C. Andrews' article in the July issue of the Soybean Digest. In our small way in this country we have been pushing the virtues of the protein in soya as a component in human food for a good many years, and we should naturally welcome any attempts anywhere in the world that will increase world consciousness of the importance of protein.

What is not clear in Mr. Andrews' article is whether he is advocating publicity for proteins generally in the hope that by increasing the demand for meat, milk and eggs he will increase the demand for soya proteins in animal feeding stuffs; or, whether he is advocating publicity for protein in the form of human food in the hope that a demand will be created for soya protein in human food.

If the former, is he not likely to run right into the economic difficulty that higher animal protein diets are going to be too dear for most people, even taking into account the big reductions in conversion costs that have been shown to be possible by recent animal feeding researches? If the latter, we are with him wholeheartedly, provided that proper attention is paid to providing soya protein in the right form for human food. It is on this point that I think people on your side of the Atlantic have been flogging the wrong horse with a broken whip.

Rightly or wrongly, we have the impression over here that you are always pushing defatted soya for human diet. Our experience is that this is quite the wrong line to take. Admittedly, defatted soya can show a higher percentage of protein content than full fat soya but the difference is small in terms of the contribution to the actual food eaten since soya can, in any case, rarely exceed 20% of the foodstuff of which it is a component. Admittedly, defatted soya is cheaper than full fat soya; but does that matter, if it spoils the eating qualities of the foodstuffs?

Over here, defatted soya has been pushed—and pushed hard—as an ingredient in bread. It was a flop. It has been pushed—and pushed hard—as an ingredient in sausages. It was a flop. It has been pushed—and pushed hard—as an ingredient in cakes. It was a flop. And every time it was a flop because it did not improve the eating qualities of these well-established articles of diet.

Full fat soya, on the other hand, is being increasingly accepted as an ingredient in all these foods because it is acceptable as an ingredient from *the customers' point of view*. It improves the acceptability of the product. In fact, it is being used not so much because it improves the nutritive quality of the food, as because it improves the appearance, eating qualities, storage life.

Surely, it is better to get the protein into the diet in this way than to tell the public that they need protein and try to persuade them to eat it in forms that they dislike.

Much of the publicity and technical literature coming from the United States still talk about "soy flour" without making clear whether it is full fat or defatted soya flour that is under discussion. Often it is difficult from the context to find out which is meant, but sometimes a reader with sufficient technical knowledge realizes that it is defatted soya. The general impression created by this sort of publicity is that there is no great difference in appearance or performance between these two products. In my view they are as different as chalk and cheese.

The full fat soyas I saw in the United States 5 years ago were extremely good quality products and a good publicity program designed to promote the usage of your full fat soyas is, I am sure, much more likely to be successful and to achieve the end put forward by Mr. Andrews without any attempts to create "a whopping big market for more soybean oil meal."—*E. M. Learmonth, director, British Soya Products, Ltd., London, England.*

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model 500 RC
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3. LARGE 9 INCH METER gives automatic reading . . . no button to push, or dials to adjust. One scale for all moisture ranges
4. NEW EASE OF OPERATION AND SPEED—balance tester and thereafter all that is necessary is to drop sample into test cell and obtain automatic meter reading at that time
Tests are equivalent to the basic standards of the U.S.D.A.
You'll have to put New Seedburo Steinlite 500 RC through its paces to find how easy and conveniently this improved model makes moisture tests on corn, wheat, oats, rice, soybeans, flax, rye and sorghums. You simply drop the larger more practical 250 gram sample into the test cell and read the meter. Full information and the famous Seedburo service is as near to you as your phone . . . Call ANdover 3-2128 Collect, or—
"See your Seedburo Representative"
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Dept. SD10, 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Benson of ADM Dead

Forrest E. Benson, 60, a vice president of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**, and an outstanding authority on soybean marketing and processing, died Sept. 10.

His death, apparently from a heart attack, was unexpected. He had not been ill recently and only 2 weeks ago had taken part in the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association in Minneapolis.

F. E. Benson

Mr. Benson had been active on various committees of the processors association. He was chairman of the group's soybean grades and contracts committee and a member of the Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

A native of Superior, Wis., Mr. Benson began his career in the grain business at Duluth. He joined ADM's flax accounting department in Minneapolis in 1929 and when the company began processing soybeans he was placed in charge of the soybean accounting department. In 1937 he was transferred to Milwaukee, where ADM's soybean division then was headquartered, and was placed in charge of soybean purchasing.

Soybean processing at that time was a new industry and Mr. Benson spent considerable time pioneering the soybean crop in persuading farmers to grow soybeans.

When headquarters of the soybean division were moved to Minneapolis in 1939, Mr. Benson returned there. He was made an assistant vice president in 1945 and vice president in charge of soybean purchasing the following year.

Foreign Department

Howard I. McMillan, president of **Osborne McMillan Elevator Co.**, Minneapolis grain firm, has announced the establishment of a foreign department.

Thomas Dransfield has been appointed manager of the newly formed department. He has had many years experience in the grain export field.

Thomas Dransfield

In announcing the company's decision to expand into the foreign trade field, Mr. McMillan said the company's objective is to expand the marketing potential for farmers throughout Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

The development of all water transportation routes to world markets via the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Upper Habor development at Minneapolis were also factors in the company's decision.

ADM Transfer

Transfer of John O. Florence, Houston, Tex., to the isolated soy protein sales department of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** was announced by Richard G. Brierley, ADM vice president.

John O. Florence

Florence, technical sales representative for ADM in the Houston area since May 1956, will headquarter at Evendale, Ohio, where the firm's isolated soy protein plant is located. ADM bought the plant recently from the Drackett Co.

G. Bruce Davidson, technical sales representative in Chicago, will replace Florence at Houston.

E. H. T. Drake, Chicago, formerly a salesman for Price Varnish Co., has been assigned to ADM's Chicago sales office as a technical sales representative replacing Davidson.

New Division

The **Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.**, Kansas City, Mo., has announced the addition of a special division to handle miscellaneous problems of the grain processing industries.

The new division is equipped to render the following specialized services in the feed, flour and grain storage plants:

1—Modernization of existing facilities.

2—Analyzing operating costs and recommending means of savings.

3—Giving complete engineering design services, as well as erection and construction of facilities.

"Our many years of experience in the field of designing and building for the grain processing industries will be of material value in this new special division of our company," the firm states.

Change by Dickinson

Sherman Bond has been appointed manager of the farm laboratory division of the **Albert Dickinson Co.**, Chicago, to succeed Lloyd Parr who has established his own office.

Mr. Bond has been assistant manager of the division since joining the Albert Dickinson Co. in February 1956. He has had over 21 years experience in the legume inoculant industry.

Mr. Bond will be in charge of merchandising and sales of Albert Dickinson's "Nodogen" inoculator. Nodogen will continue to feature the genial little figure "Mr. Fixo" in its sales promotion program. "Reintroduction of Mr. Fixo last year in our advertising and on the Nodogen label helped in building sales to the highest point in the division's history," the company states.

Legume inoculant research and production will continue under the supervision of Dr. Hendrickson, chief bacteriologist since 1933.

Opens New Office

Lloyd T. Parr has set up his own office and will be glad to hear from his friends in the trade, he announces. His address is 855 Board

of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill., telephone Harrison 7-5915.

This move follows a little more than 30 years with the Dickinson organization.

Lloyd will be active with seed trade items and he also has sales rights in the Chicagoland area for Burnside Charcoal Briquets.

To Repair Tag-Hepp

Garden City Instruments, Inc., Evanston, Ill., has been made the official repair station for Weston (Tag-Hepp) Moisture Meters, the firm announces. The franchise includes the whole United States including Hawaii and Alaska.

A Midwest location for service of these meters is now available for the first time. No meters purchased from Weston will have to be returned to the factory in New Jersey. Loan meters will be furnished on request for a very small service fee, the company states. Also there will be service if needed for new meters with a year's guarantee.

Repairs can be completed within a week to 10 days, it is stated. Special packing boxes are available for shipping electrodes.

Patrick C. George and Ross A. Woolsey, Jr., announce the formation of **Woolsey & George Co.,** brokers in vegetable oils and related products, at 111 South Meramec Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo. Telephone is Volunteer 1-6973.

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has announced it has completed negotiations with Tradax, Inc., American subsidiary of Tradax Internacional, worldwide grain brokerage organization, whereby Cargill will conduct the business previously performed by Tradax, Inc. Tradax, Inc. has for several years acted as broker for Cargill in the exporting of U. S. surplus grains and vegetable oils. Cargill will expand its New York office to include the facilities and personnel of Tradax, located at 80 Broad St.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Howard A. Akers as agricultural attache in Ankara, Turkey. He has served as assistant agricultural attache in Tokyo since January 1956.

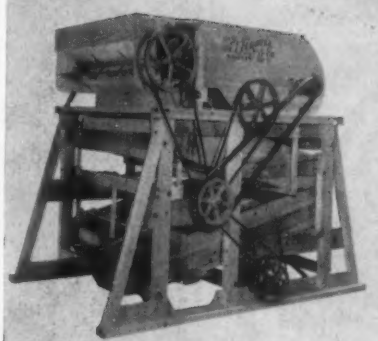
Robt. E. Hogan, formerly with E. F. Drew & Co., has become associated with **Roesling, Monroe & Co.,** vegetable oil brokers in the Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago. He will trade in crude and refined soy oil and other vegetable oils.

Clipper

Hi-Capacity

SOYBEAN CLEANERS

each engineered for fast, top level cleaning . . .



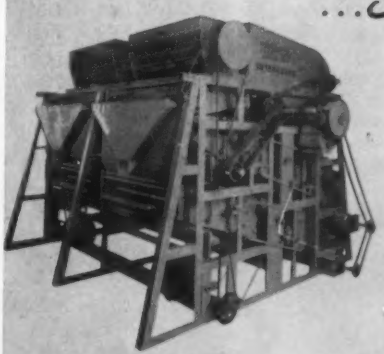
. . . Super 228-D

Low cost, simplicity and sturdiness of construction, coupled with its great versatility, has made this cleaner one of our most popular models. ***Cleans*** wheat and ***soybeans at rate of 1000 to 1200 bushels per hour.*** Rough rice is cleaned at 600 bushels per hour. Using close top screens this 228-D makes selective separations at relatively lesser capacities. Built either in all-steel or wood construction as desired.

. . . Super 2248-D

TWINFLOW

The new large capacity market cleaner that *really* cleans, using a medium-size top screen, it is easy to get such capacities as: ***3000 bushels of*** wheat and ***soybeans,*** 2500 bushels of corn, 2000 bushels of oats and 1800 bushels of rice ***per hour.*** Built in either all-steel or wood construction, it is especially designed for grain elevators, corn or ***soybean plants*** and rice mills.



. . . Super 4488-DS

QUADFLOW

In the same respect as with the two fast cleaners above, the 6000 bushels per hour rated capacity of this big, powerful Clipper is conservatively stated. Greater output is possible depending on the condition of the grain and desired degree of cleaning. Users acclaim its dependability—"once adjusted it does a consistently faithful job of cleaning, hour after hour, with little more than an occasional glance to check feed and flow." Built in steel construction only. ***6000 bu. SOYBEANS.***

These are three of over sixty models to do your screen and air cleaning job best. The Clipper line includes precision seed cleaners, scalpers, a complete line of bucket elevators, cob breakers, polishers, dust collectors, vibrating pits and conveyors, debearders, huller-scarifiers, etc. RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS—300 to 2500 bu. per hr. capacities.

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"Elevator Cups Is Our Business, Not A Sideline"
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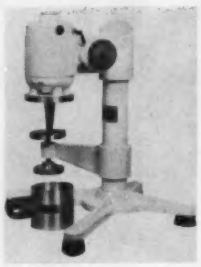
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

GRAIN TEST. A new, rapid method of determining the relative soundness of stored grain has been developed by research scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture headed by Dr. Lawrence Zeleny.

By using a grinder extractor—such as the Stein M-1 Laboratory Mill—a non-skilled person can extract fatty acids and complete a test in about 10 minutes after 2 or 3 hours of preliminary instruction. Final results show the grain's overall quality which is especially valuable in connection with stored grain where the moisture content is known.



Seedburo has available complete laboratory equipment including Stein M-1 Mill, solutions, etc. Approximately 140 tests can be made with the equipment supplied.

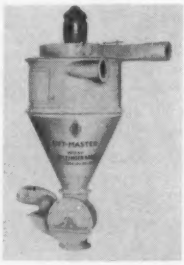
For complete details write Soybean Digest 10b, Hudson, Iowa.

BLAW-KNOX. A quick but comprehensive look at the scope of Blaw-Knox Co.'s operations is given in a new booklet, "Welcome to Blaw-Knox," recently published by the company.

The booklet colorfully illustrates some of the products engineered and fabricated by Blaw-Knox for industrial applications in food and chemical processing, and other industries. Also listed are the company's principal places of business.

A copy of "Welcome to Blaw-Knox" is available on request to Soybean Digest 10d, Hudson, Iowa.

CONVEYOR. A. T. Ferrell & Co. has been appointed national distributor of the "Lift-Master" pneumatic conveyor manufactured by Holzinger Bros. of Los Angeles, Calif.



Ronald Banton, vice president and sales manager, states there is a definite place in the market for both the cup-type elevators and the pneumatic units. "Our taking on the Lift-Master, which is another product of highest quality, makes it possible for our company to better serve the trade by supplying a more complete line of conveying products."

For complete literature and prices write Soybean Digest 10a, Hudson, Iowa.

STORAGE, HANDLING. Latest information concerning Day equipment for storing and handling bulk materials is contained in a new bulletin prepared by the Day Co.

Descriptions, specifications and dimensions of Day vertical tanks and horizontal tanks are included. Important cost savings possible with bulk storage and handling facilities are pointed out.

Pneumatic conveying systems, bulk material handling accessories and custom fabricating are also discussed. The bulletin contains many photographs of typical bulk material tank installations in many fields.

For a copy of Bulletin 574 write Soybean Digest 10c, Hudson, Iowa.

THE GRADE THAT GOES IN IS THE GRADE THAT COMES OUT

You never have to worry about maintaining grade when you store grain in a Butler building. For *this* famous flat storage structure — so strong it can withstand grain pressures without interior posts or brace rods, and so trustworthy it outsells all other grain buildings—is specifically engineered for safe grain storage.

Those who own Butler grain buildings will tell you that moisture, birds and vermin simply can't get in. The die-formed metal panels nest perfectly in place, are double-bolted to every purlin and girt. And where cover panels lap, weathersealing compound forms an absolute seal. This is why Butler buildings are tight and dry and stay that way. This is why, with ordinary care, the grade that goes in is the grade that comes out . . . of a Butler.

Butler Force-Aire grain conditioning equipment is another reason why grade is easy to maintain. It is specially designed and built for Butler buildings — and your Butler Builder knows what size equipment you need and how to install it properly. In fact, ask him for a copy of Butler's interesting grain storage booklet. Remember, your grain is worth far more than your building, so play it *safe* — buy a Butler. Look up your Butler Builder in the Yellow Pages of your phone book, or write us direct.

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This 36-foot-wide Butler building in Minnesota provides safe storage for 22,000 bushels of shelled corn. No vermin, moisture gets in here!

Store any kind of grain in a Butler. This 70-foot-wide installation in Texas holds a quarter of a million bushels of milo.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

See Gradually Rising Soybean Price

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

RECORD SOYBEAN exports running as high as 90 million bushels for the year beginning Oct. 1 are estimated by the Department of Agriculture.

This is based on prospects for a large soybean crop, and indications that Europe will be a bigger customer for beans this year than last.

Officials say there is every reason to believe that Europe will take more soybeans this year. They anticipate another large volume of exports to Japan.

A late season increasing demand for beans is one reason officials raised their estimate of exports during the year just closed from 82 million to 84 million bushels.

George Parks, director of the fats and oils division of the Foreign Agricultural Service, has been in Europe for a number of weeks checking on export prospects for both beans and edible oils.

USDA says the quantity of food fats, including the oil equivalent of soybeans, will be large enough in the coming year to permit exports about equal to the record 2.8 billion pounds estimated for the year just ending.

However, U. S. fats and oils are expected to meet more world competition in the coming 12 months. While a large volume of exports is anticipated, the total will not be as large as last year if present estimates hold up, officials say.

More Food Fats

A modest increase in the probable supply of food fats and oils was indicated by the September crop report. These are tentative estimates:

Carryover stocks of about 645 million pounds, down 115 million from last year. Imports of about 50 million pounds. Output of butter about the same as a year ago. Lard production up at least 50 million pounds.

Cottonseed oil production is figured tentatively at a little below the 1,650 million pounds of last season.

Soybean oil production is estimated at about 4,550 million pounds, including the oil content of beans to be exported. The total is about 250 million pounds above the year just closed.

Production of other types of food fats would bring the indicated total supply between 11,750 million and 12,000 million pounds.

Until a stocks report proves otherwise, the USDA estimate of carryover for 1956-crop soybeans is 10 million bushels. Other estimates run as low as 5 million bushels. The USDA estimate assumes a crush of approximately 315 million bushels and allows for a substantial overestimate of last year's crop.

In the coming season crush is put at 325 million bushels as a tentative figure, exports at 90 million, use for feed, seed and allowance for waste of 34 million, with a carryover of 20 million on Oct. 1, 1958.

Price Outlook

This year's soybean crop should move at prices roughly comparable to those of last year, despite an apparent increase in output.

Officials feel that beans may average around price support for the early part of the season, then move up gradually as the season advances. But no steep price rises are in sight for the season.

If the big soybean crop comes through, the supply of protein meals for the coming year will be as big, and possibly a little bigger, than for for the year just closed.

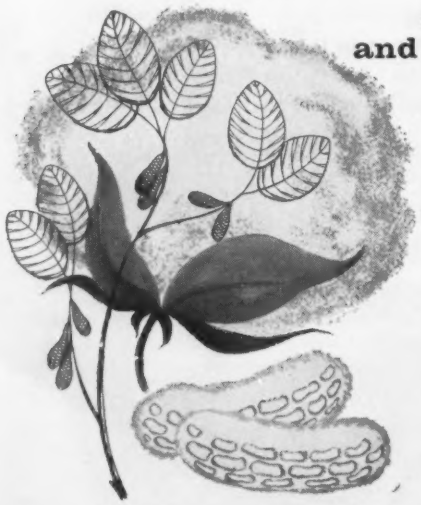
Between 25 million and 26 million tons of protein feeds, counting all types, were indicated before the October crop report. An oilseed meal supply in excess of 10 million tons was considered probable.

USDA won't make official estimates of supply until after the October crop report.

However, the estimated crush of 325 million bushels of soybeans would produce a meal supply of more than 7.6 million tons. The total supply of other oilseed proteins is calculated as close to that of a year ago.

Martin Sorkin has just been named an assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, succeeding Don Paarlberg who recently became Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture.

Sorkin is well known to the soybean industry and to many growers. He has appeared at the annual meet-



architects, engineers and builders of complete plants and units

Extraction and processing of vegetable oils

Developers of the Rotocel, installed capacity exceeds 4,000,000 tons per year. For more information on developing new processes, a new plant, or low cost modernization and expansion of existing facilities, write for new Bulletin 2515, Blaw-Knox Plants and Processes for the Fats and Oils Industry.

BLAW-KNOX

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY
Chemical Plants Division
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania • Chicago 1, Illinois
Birmingham • New York • Philadelphia • San Francisco • Washington, D.C.

See our exhibit in Booth 581—Chemical Show, New York—December 2 to 6

ings of the American Soybean Association for a number of years.

Though Sorkin's field is economics, he has taken a special interest in oil crops and especially soybeans. In part, this interest is traced to his service in Illinois in 1936 with the old Illinois State Agriculture Adjustment Administration where he was in charge of statistical work.

From 1947 to 1950 he was chief of the oilseeds division of the fats and oils branch of the old Production and Marketing Administration.

Since 1954 he has been an assistant to Paarlberg, specializing in price support work.

Extend P. L. 480

The Administration is expected to come out for a further extension of the P. L. 480 program with additional appropriations to carry through at least one or more fiscal years.

This was indicated by Secretary of Agriculture Benson at a recent press conference.

In discussing legislative recommendations under consideration for recommendation to Congress in the President's January message, Benson listed the following:

Price supports ranging from 60% to 90% of parity, with the escalator clause removed from the present flexible price support formula.

Liberalization of production controls in future programs.

Extension of the P. L. 480 authorization and funds for aid in movement of surpluses and market development.

Greater state participation—financial and administrative—in disaster relief programs such as drought and flood.

World Exports

Foreign Agricultural Service forecasts that world exports of fats and oils, and oil bearing materials for the calendar year (not marketing year) of 1957 will set a new record high of almost 8.2 million short tons, oil equivalent.

This would represent a slight increase over total exports in 1956. The boost is due, FAS says, to expansion in two categories—palm oils and industrial oils.

World total exports of edible vegetable oils, animal fats and marine oils are expected to be lower than last year's peak, but greater than in 1955. The big change this year over last is the sharp drop in cottonseed oil movement and the big increase in linseed and flaxseed.

Calendar year exports of soybeans and soybean oil "likely will be about 15% larger than the record tonnage of 1956 (calendar year) as a result of a further increase in shipments from the United States," says FAS. A large portion of the oil continues to go out under P. L. 480 authorizations.

"Total exports of beans and oil January through July were 50% larger than during the comparable 7-month period of 1956.

"Exports from China-Manchuria probably will not be as large as last year because of continued edible oil shortages within the country. Moreover, within recent months there have been reports of damage from floods in the major soybean producing areas of Northeast China."

The statement is from a seven-page discussion of world exports in the September issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, an FAS publication.

Advertising Man for Soybean Digest Dies

ERNEST E. YECK, advertising representative for the Soybean Digest for more than 15 years, passed away Sept. 24 at Walther Memorial Hospital in Chicago. He was 53.

Mr. Yeck, popularly known as "Tad," enjoyed a wide and friendly acquaintance with advertisers and agencies throughout the Midwest. He was known by soybean people as a helpful assistant in the solution of advertising problems, and will be greatly missed by the industry as well as the staff of the Soybean Digest.

Before joining the Digest, he had been connected with the Daily Oklahoman and Times, Oklahoma City; with a radio station in East St. Louis; and with the Donnelly Corp. and the Hearst newspapers in Chicago.

E. E. Yeck

He was in service with the Army Air Force during World War II.

Mr. Yeck is survived by his widow, Edith C. Yeck; a sister, Helen Yeck of Albuquerque, N. M.; and two brothers, Malcolm and James, both of Albuquerque.

Funeral services were held at All Saint's Episcopal Church, Chicago, Sept. 28, and burial was in Memorial Cemetery.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

ONE MOTOR, 75 HP, 220-440 VOLT, 3,600 rpm, factory rebuilt. Ti-Co Industries, Box 185, Tipton, Ind.

FOR SALE—NEW OR USED 80600E or 806000H sewing machine heads, Whizzer conveyors, bagging scales and bins. Write Winborn, Williamsburg, Iowa.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—18 FT. x 16 ft. surplus government type steel bins, new, approximately 3,500 bushels capacity, available for your surplus storage problems. For particulars write: Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

NEW AND USED PORTABLE FEED mills. H. L. Myers, Route 3, Alliance, Ohio. Phone 7044.

FOR SALE—ONE MODEL 200 Campbell Grain drier and accessories. Write Ursa Farmers Coop. Co. at Ursa, Ill., or Corn States Hybrid Service, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—USED AND FACTORY rebuilt Steinlites. Reasonable. Phone Wheaton 8-7474 or write Douglas L. Mains Co., Box 509, Wheaton, Ill.

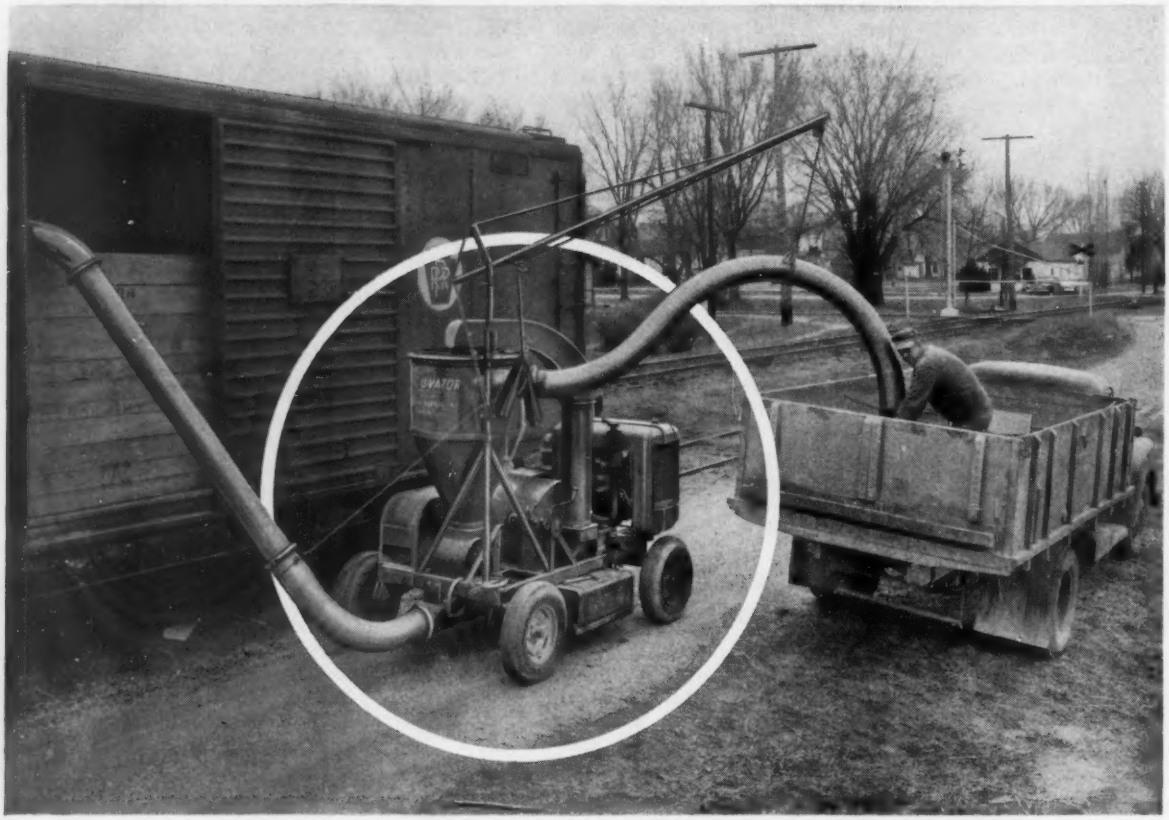
FOR SALE—SEEDBURO STEINlite grain moisture tester, factory rebuilt, one year guarantee. Exclusive distributors. Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

FOR SALE — 72-INCH FRENCH cookers, 10 x 42 three high cracking rolls, Anderson coolers, driers and Expellers, cake breakers, meal grinders, boilers, sewing machines. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

OPERATOR EXPERIENCED IN solvent soybean processing. Plant superintendent experience desirable. Midwest location. Soybean Digest, Box 319-G, Hudson, Iowa

USED MOISTURE TESTERS. WE have all types of used electric moisture testers at reasonable prices. Send for free catalog on grain testing and handling equipment. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-D Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.



EARN AN EXTRA $160 TO $400
PER DAY AT HARVEST-TIME...

track-load with a VAC-U-VATOR

There's no need to lose customers and extra profits because your facilities can't handle the harvest rush. Vac-U-Vator lets you add extra capacity without investing in costly extra facilities.

With a Vac-U-Vator, you can handle an extra 8,000 bu. per day at 2¢ to 5¢ per bu. profit. This versatile pneumatic grain handling machine loads directly from trucks to box cars — no special dumping or tilting rig is necessary. One man can handle the whole operation.

Track-loading is just one of six ways Vac-U-Vator helps make the grain business more profitable — all year 'round.

Vac-U-Vator also:

- **Loads and unloads barges, transfers grain from trucks to semi-trailers, can be used with any kind of storage structure.**
- **Earns up to 200% more profit unloading flat storage.**
- **Cleans as it conveys to prevent dirty grain discounts and up-grades grain as much as 10¢ per bu.**
- **Helps earn an extra year's storage revenue by turning and cleaning grain in flat storage — can apply grain protectants as it conveys.**
- **Helps earn extra storage payments by loading flat storage buildings up to 10% fuller.**

Get the important details. Call or write Dunbar Kapple, Inc., Box 355-10, Batavia, Illinois.

VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION

DUNBAR KAPPLE, INC.

A Subsidiary of General American Industries, Inc.

GENEVA, ILLINOIS

MFRS. OF AGRICULTURAL VAC-U-VATORS, INDUSTRIAL VAC-U-VATORS, FEED-O-VATORS, WIND-REELS, AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS AND CONTRACT MANUFACTURING

LATE REPORTS

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by the Bureau of the Census for July and August.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, August 1957-July 1957 (short tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	August 1957	July 1957	August 1957	July 1957	Aug. 31, 1957	July 31, 1957
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	604,175	*583,043	639,534	*611,171	93,627	*128,986
Flour	10,728	8,865	11,105	11,682	1,619	1,996
Lecithin	1,353	1,240	(NA)	(NA)	1,620	1,701

* Revised. NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, August 1957-July 1957 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	August 1957	July 1957	August 1957	July 1957	Aug. 31, 1957	July 31, 1957
U. S.	585,291	*728,572	761,601	*730,626	383,347	*559,657
Illinois	234,754	233,122	286,096	274,191	111,595	162,937
Indiana	93,640	75,420	86,822	65,615	47,995	41,177
Iowa	96,432	171,705	132,331	121,650	75,747	111,646
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	20,110	12,265	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	38,473	83,988	56,303	57,040	24,170	42,000
Missouri	(1)	(1)	26,925	22,047	28,093	(1)
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
No. Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,474
Ohio	31,682	*69,181	60,717	*75,375	31,549	*60,584
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)
All other	90,310	95,156	92,297	102,443	64,198	132,839

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. *Revised.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, August 1957-July1957

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	August 1957	July 1957	Aug. 31, 1957	July 31, 1957	August 1957	July 1957	Aug. 31, 1957	July 31, 1957
U.S.	276,614	*268,757	102,702	*118,564	604,175	*583,043	93,627	*128,986
Ill.	105,711	103,566	35,592	38,363	220,745	212,027	41,069	59,697
Ind.	31,744	24,146	11,033	18,235	70,312	53,147	5,278	17,150
Iowa	48,048	44,455	16,961	20,009	109,413	100,625	15,135	11,754
Kan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	7,395	4,471	1,047	(1)	15,877	9,838	(1)	(1)
Minn.	18,158	19,514	18,459	12,644	42,670	45,078	2,911	4,867
Mo.	9,757	8,392	1,152	2,411	22,162	18,070	1,978	1,747
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Car.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	643	(1)
Ohio	21,954	*26,650	5,720	*7,615	49,667	*61,414	3,974	*3,673
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	33,487	37,563	12,738	19,287	73,329	82,844	22,639	30,098

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. *Revised.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-56 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Carryover Oct. 1	10,134	1,345	9,949	3,731
Production	269,169	341,075	373,522	455,869
Total supply [1]	279,303	342,420	383,471	459,600
Farm use, including seed for season	25,160	24,000	30,000	30,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	254,143	318,420	353,471	429,600
Disappearance, October through Aug. 31:				
Crushed for oil or processed [2]	202,018	230,298	263,250	293,695
Exported	38,999	56,642	64,604	[3]78,019
Total	241,017	286,940	327,854	371,714
Balance on Sept. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	13,126	31,480	25,617	57,886

[1] Imports negligible. [2] No allowance is made for new-crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. [3] Partly estimated.

	Year beginning October							
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[1]	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel								
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09
Received by farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.46	2.22	2.22	
Price and value of products								
Meal, per ton [4]	64.44	83.33	67.57	78.63	60.70	52.50	47.10	
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Oil, per pound [4]	17.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	11.9	12.6	12.7	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Combined value [5]	3.26	3.12	2.95	3.38	2.72	2.86	2.76	

[1] Partly estimated. [2] Forecast. [3] Includes fed to livestock on farms other than where produced, direct use for food and statistical discrepancies. [4] Bulk, Decatur. [5] Crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Midwest mills. [6] Combined (weighted) value of products per bushel crushed. Not directly comparable with U. S. average soybean prices.

OIL, MEAL EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil in August totaled 48.4 million pounds, the Department of Agriculture reports. This quantity represented a decline of 10% from July and was about one-half the level of August 1956, when there were heavy shipments to Spain.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in August 1957 and October-August 1956-57, and actual exports August 1956 and October-August 1955-56

Commodity	August 1956	August 1957 (Preliminary)	October-August 1955-56	October-August 1956-57 (Preliminary)
	Million pounds			
Cottonseed oil, refined	9.5	6.9	244.3	76.4
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	6.8	5.5	112.5	24.7
Cottonseed oil, crude	6.2	16.0	217.4	307.2
Total cottonseed oil	22.5	28.4	574.2	408.3
Soybean oil, refined	6.1	4.9	58.4	83.7
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	54.0	1.4	356.2	324.9
Soybean oil, crude	9.4	13.7	66.1	368.1
Total soybean oil	69.5	20.0	480.7	776.7
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	92.0	48.4	1,054.9	1,185.0
	Thousand short tons			
Cottonseed cake and meal	1.9	.1	152.6	26.3
Linseed cake and meal	14.1	1.3	137.4	36.1
Soybean cake and meal	28.9	23.8	368.6	419.3
Total cake and meal	44.9	25.2	658.6	481.7

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN COMMODITY FUTURES—

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Jackson 7-1603

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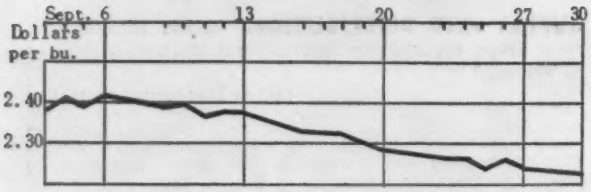
CHICAGO 4, ILL.
STATE 2-1700

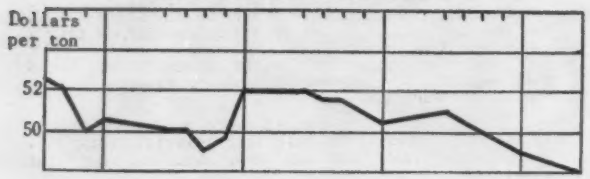
One Wall St.
New York, N. Y.
Digby 4-0700

DAILY MARKET PRICES

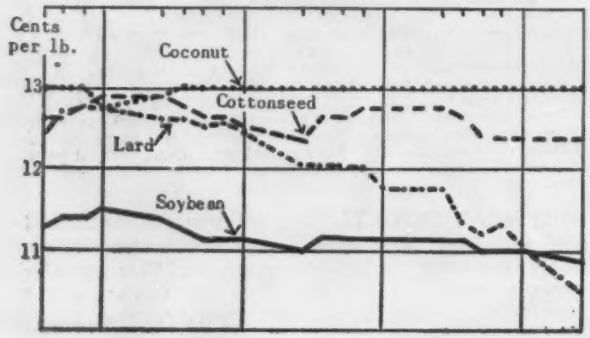
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

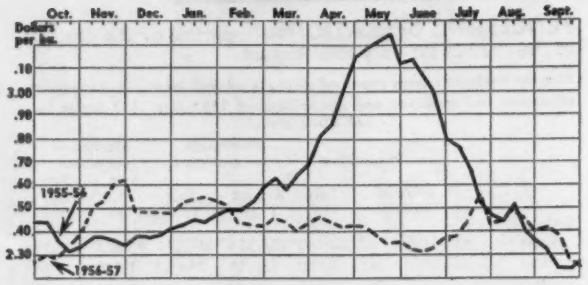


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard

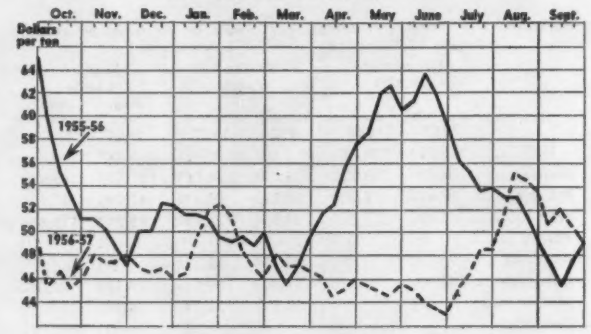


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

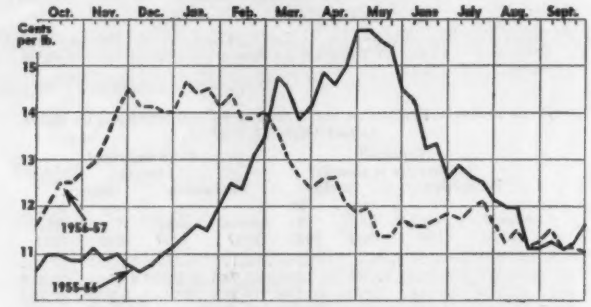
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



September Markets

CASH SOYBEANS, meal and oil all lost ground during September, reflecting the expected bumper crop and the fact that its progress on the whole has been good, even though there has been a lack of good harvesting weather.

Cash soybeans were off 18¢ for the month, crude soybean oil lost ⅝¢, and meal reversed the trend of a month earlier and lost $4.50.

Weather developments and the prospects for big crops were the important market factors in September.

Bearish factors included:

1—Increases in estimates of the cotton and soybean crops. The 30-million-bushel increase in the estimated size of the soybean crop between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 was a surprise to most in the trade.

2—Reported high yields in combined fields.

3—Lack of new export business.

4—The fact that most processors appeared to be comfortably fixed for supplies.

Bullish factors:

1—Slowness of harvest and the lack of good drying weather with the possibility the harvest period will be longer this year.

2—Slow marketing of new crop beans with the belief that many may go into storage for the government's support program.

3—Reported continued good volume of processor operations, with processors in northern areas apparently running near full time.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¾¢ per pound during September. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 6¾¢ to 6¼¢, and raw soybean soap stock declined from 3¢ to 2⅝¢ per pound.

POSITION OF 1956 SOYBEAN CROP

	1956-57	1955-56
Soybeans crushed Oct. 1-Aug. 31	293,695,000 bu.	263,250,000 bu.
Balance on hand Sept. 1 for processing, export or carryover	57,886,000 bu.	25,617,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas shipment including lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Sept. 20	84,697,407 bu.	63,405,020 bu.

For details see preceding page.

SERVING THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY SINCE 1935

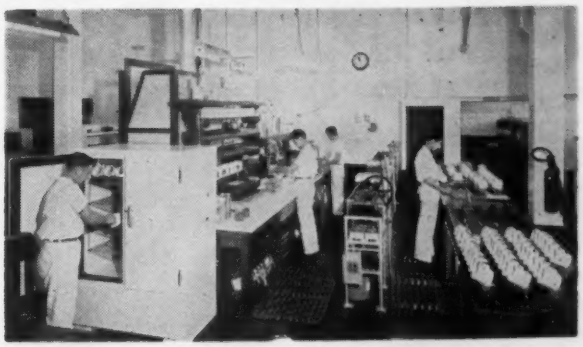
EIGHT

Modern, Convenient

Chemical Laboratories

to Serve You

* Chicago, Illinois
  9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.
* Des Moines, Iowa
  1514 High St.
* Memphis, Tennessee
* Little Rock, Arkansas
* Wilson, Arkansas
* Cairo, Illinois
* Blytheville, Arkansas
* Clarksdale, Mississippi



WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Association

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

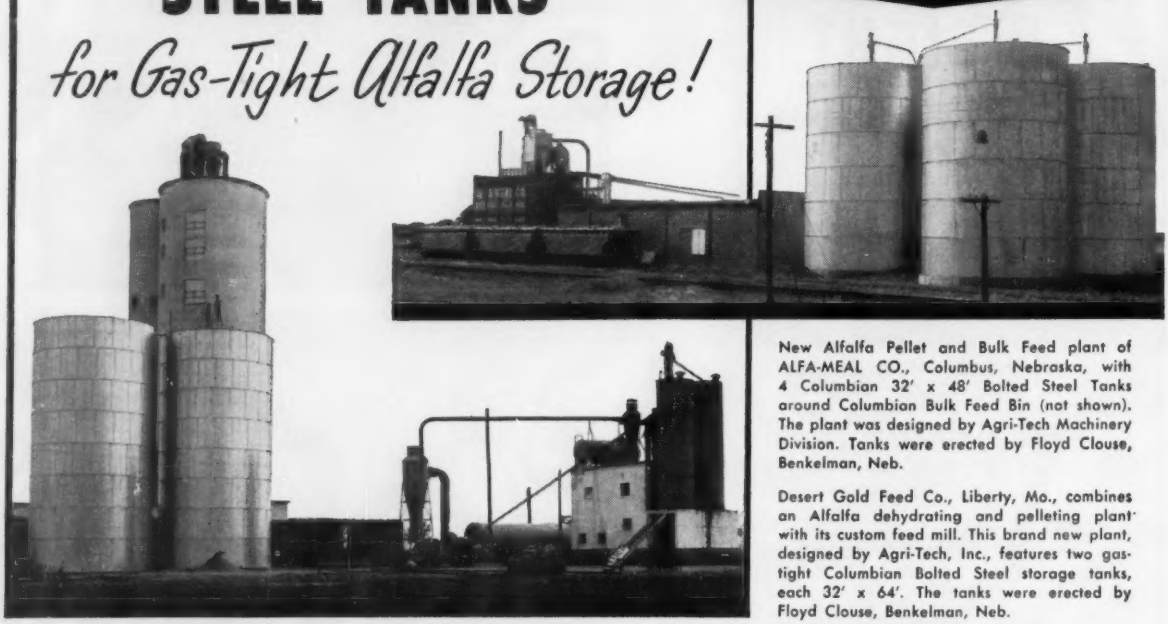
"Over a million samples analyzed since 1935."

Agri-Tech chose...

COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL TANKS

for Gas-Tight Alfalfa Storage!

MASTER-CRAFTED BY COLUMBIAN SINCE 1893



New Alfalfa Pellet and Bulk Feed plant of ALFA-MEAL CO., Columbus, Nebraska, with 4 Columbian 32' x 48' Bolted Steel Tanks around Columbian Bulk Feed Bin (not shown). The plant was designed by Agri-Tech Machinery Division. Tanks were erected by Floyd Clouse, Benkelman, Neb.

Desert Gold Feed Co., Liberty, Mo., combines an Alfalfa dehydrating and pelleting plant with its custom feed mill. This brand new plant, designed by Agri-Tech, Inc., features two gas-tight Columbian Bolted Steel storage tanks, each 32' x 64'. The tanks were erected by Floyd Clouse, Benkelman, Neb.

THE TWO VERY SIMILAR, ultra-modern alfalfa pellet plants pictured here were designed and built by AGRI-TECH, Inc. Machinery Division in collaboration with Columbian engineers.

Agri-Tech specified Columbian tanks for these jobs. The proved tightness and quality of Columbian steel products, and the cooperation of Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering, were important reasons.

Both plants . . .

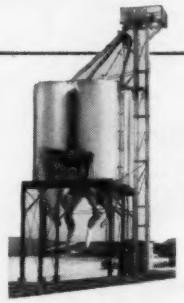
. . . dehydrate alfalfa and store the pellets under inert gas pressure in gas-tight Columbian bolted steel tanks to preserve the vitamin content for extended periods.

. . . feature pneumatic loading and unloading, the fastest, cleanest, lowest-cost way to transfer alfalfa or grains and other feed ingredients.

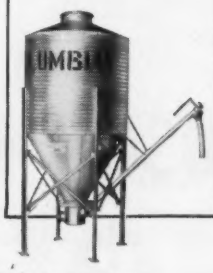
. . . sell to the feed industry and use Columbian bulk feed bins for blending and holding bulk feeds.

. . . were planned to give plant owners maximum operating economy and efficiency with low capital investment.

Built tighter, stronger and fire-safe, precision-made Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks are the accepted choice throughout America and in many foreign nations for new elevators and for expansion and modernization.



Columbian Bulk Feed tanks like these are ideal for interim storage and rapid loading and unloading at a rail siding and truck drive. The four tanks shown are operated by Victor Mills, Omaha, Nebraska.



For on the farm storage or for dealers who wish to secure and hold large feed accounts, Columbian Bulk Feed tanks like these are made in capacities from 2.6 tons to 7.1 tons. Basic units of 2.6 tons capacity can be readily increased in capacity with additional rings up to 7.1 tons. Larger sizes of welded construction are available. They can be mounted at ground level or overhead.

Let COLUMBIAN ENGINEERS apply "Look Ahead" planning to your grain storage and bulk feed handling problems. Write for helpful new, illustrated elevator catalog. It's FREE.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

P. O. Box 4048-U Kansas City, Mo.

Member, National Dehydrators Association
Associate Member, Grain & Feed Dealers National Association

TANKS FOR THE WORLD

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian . . . First for Lasting Strength

IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for June and July 1957. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, July 1957-June 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	July 1957	June 1957	July 1957	June 1957	July 31, 1957	June 30, 1957
Cottonseed, crude	42,577	53,599	58,474	69,368	48,915	70,242
Cottonseed, refined	54,947	65,405	101,717	105,878	153,522	205,214
Soybean, crude	264,805	271,970	223,006	251,126	216,049	180,480
Soybean, refined	211,177	238,089	202,512	235,912	98,925	98,325
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Cottonseed	28,549	31,330	27,522	24,745	15,013	17,718
Soybean	102,617	97,230	94,432	86,499	40,942	41,494
Other	6,513	7,206	4,697	4,450	3,403	3,843
Inedible	518	[2]	1,233	1,780	1,757	1,985
Margarine[1]	109,977	98,088	(NA)	(NA)	25,444	28,855

NA Not available. [1] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories. [2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during July 1957 (1,000 lbs.)

	Edible products				Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils[1]	Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, refined	8,381	1,079	1,966	[3]	[3]	.....	221
Soybean crude	.....	.....	.....	[3]	31	353	.....	1,164
Soybean refined	27,435	7,229	2,978	[3]	6,230	26	6,588
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,688	[3]	.....	967
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:								
Cottonseed	12,262	13,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	30,133	62,681	1,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,353	[3]	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2] Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils and metal working, formerly included in this total are now classified in "Lubricants and other oils." [3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for July 1957, with comparable data for July 1956 and cumulative totals through July for the marketing years 1955-56 and 1956-57, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

		July		October-July	
	Unit	1956	1957	1955-56	1956-57
Soybeans	bu.	3,708,798	4,629,140	62,894,972	73,018,739
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	17,624,304	5,116,624	56,713,999	354,444,765
Refined but not further processed	lb.	1,895,835	15,805,519	52,269,036	79,331,345
Refined deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	38,300,455	13,420,485	302,160,187	323,916,127
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basis	lb.	98,543,196	85,170,585	1,101,730,015	1,559,437,991

Title I, Public Law 480, Export Shipments July-August

	August 1957			July-August 1957		
	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	2,044	lb.	4,505,000	8,470	lb.	18,673,000
Soybean oil	25	lb.	55,000	544	lb.	1,198,000
Linseed oil	115	lb.	253,000	115	lb.	253,000

DID YOU KNOW?

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The Soybean Digest

Hudson, Iowa

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Fats, oils, and oilseeds (fat or oil equivalent): World exports[1], averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-56[2] and forecast 1957 (1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Forecast 1957
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed	182	80	166	124	122	155	400	396	400	250
Peanut	852	480	575	520	525	638	745	876	870	790
Soybeans	435	135	338	492	334	383	435	577	845	960
Sunflower	36	75	160	156	75	80	58	46	34	42
Rapeseed	63	77	44	73	78	105	37	51	68	90
Sesame	78	28	36	36	53	96	44	52	63	95
Olive oil	113	42	109	46	63	79	106	88	60	90
Total	1,759	917	1,428	1,447	1,250	1,536	1,825	2,086	2,340	2,317

[1] Indigenous—that is, exports from producing countries. [2] Revised. Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

Fats, oils, and oilseeds (fat or oil equivalent): Estimated world production[1], averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-56 (1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[2]
Edible vegetable oils[3]:									
Cottonseed	1,390	1,220	1,355	1,725	1,805	2,015	1,945	2,040	1,940
Peanut	1,665	1,880	1,895	1,920	1,875	2,005	2,090	2,190	2,265
Soybean	1,355	1,615	1,885	1,860	2,050	2,005	2,140	2,245	2,500
Sunflower	625	830	1,150	1,140	1,035	1,025	995	1,260	1,365
Rapeseed[4]	1,330	1,150	990	1,010	1,130	1,000	982	1,178	1,070
Sesame	715	705	760	745	765	765	785	700	745
Olive oil	975	917	637	1,525	853	1,285	1,073	822	1,152
Total	8,055	8,317	8,672	9,925	9,513	10,100	10,010	10,435	11,037

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MEAL SUPPLY. The supply of oilseed meals available for feeding in 1957-58 may be about equal to the record level in 1956-57, reports Agricultural Marketing Service. The production of cottonseed meal probably will be down slightly as the 1957 cottonseed crop is estimated to be 4% smaller than last year. This, however, may be offset by a little larger production of soybean meal. The quantity of soybean meal available for feeding, however, also will depend upon the level of exports of soybeans and soybean meal.

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Production and stocks byproduct feeds, July and August 1957, with comparisons[1] (1,000 tons)

	Production					Stocks[2]				
	1955-56 season 3/	July 1956	1957 May	1957 June	1957 July	Oct. 1, 1955	Aug. 1, 1956	1957 June 1	1957 July 1	1957 Aug. 1
Soybean cake & meal	6,545.8	475.3	636.1	592.8	573.7	37.2	182.7	163.2	157.1	128.3
Cottonseed cake & meal	2,628.1	62.3	112.0	72.4	58.5	150.2	164.2	293.2	287.8	251.8
Linseed cake & meal	581.7	18.3	28.8	28.1	54.2	21.7	24.1	16.8	15.6	36.5
Peanut cake & meal	57.5	7.3	5.0	3.0	2.3	.5	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.2
Copra cake & meal	112.2	10.4	9.7	7.9	9.3	3.9	4.8	.7	.6	.8
Total	9,925.3	573.6	791.6	704.2	698.0	213.5	381.6	479.3	465.0	420.6

[1] Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service. [2] At processors' plants. [3] October-September year.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets					
Atlantic Coast	292	301	184	139	140
Gulf Coast	744	795	1,619	1,287	1,515
Northwestern and Upper Lake	1,637	1,097	541	156	86
Lower Lake	2,404	2,012	1,643	1,284	1,218
East Central	168	106	102	188	281
West Central, Southwestern & Western	399	477	488	505	501
Total current week	5,644	4,788	4,577	3,559	3,741
Total year ago	3,127	2,056	1,592	1,493	2,658
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	1	61	21	....	....
Total year ago	183	166	95	52	13
Total North American commercial soybean stocks					
Current week	5,645	4,849	4,598	3,559	3,741
Year ago	3,310	2,222	1,687	1,545	2,671

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

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Chicago	251	149	146	248
Indianapolis	77	52	171	88
Kansas City	33	2	....	32
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Omaha	17	16	7	20
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INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grades and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

Grade	Oct.-Aug. 1955-56 1,000 bu.	Pct.	Oct.-Aug. 1956-57 1,000 bu.	Pct.	August 1956 1,000 bu.	Pct.	July 1957 1,000 bu.	Pct.	August 1957[2] 1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	56,334	21	52,321	17	684	18	5,679	24	4,619	19
No. 2	129,931	49	125,979	42	1,870	51	10,738	46	10,421	42
No. 3	53,792	20	67,124	22	708	19	3,743	16	5,891	24
No. 4	19,642	8	40,128	13	283	8	2,674	11	2,833	12
Sample	6,105	2	17,463	6	155	4	782	3	736	3
Total	265,804	100	303,015	100	3,700	100	23,616	100	24,500	100

[1] Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that one carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2] All August 1957 receipts were yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in August included 7,191,000 bushels as cargo lots, 2,871,038 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

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Average farm price Aug. 15 1956	Average farm price July 15 1957	Average farm price Aug. 15 1957	Effective parity Aug. 15 1957	Av. price as percent of parity Aug. 15 1957	National average price support rate 1955 crop	1956 crop	1957 crop
2.33	2.24	2.27	3.01	75	2.04	2.15	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

THE INDEX

TO THIS VOLUME HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS POSITION AND PLACED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FILM FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF READERS.

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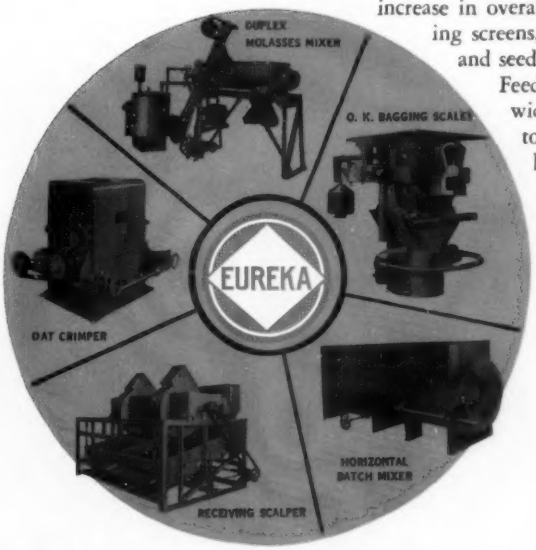

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